SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 107— BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th May	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd August	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA. *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd ,,	MALDA ..	3,965
5th Sept.	MATIANA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

15th May	KIDDERPORE*†		5,334
27th ,,	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June	A Steamer*		
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
16th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
*† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai, cargo vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
7th May ..	BARJORA	Busreh via K'chi
9th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
10th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war.
12th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war
14th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
*Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	30th ,,	14th May
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	28th ,,	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5303	8th June	22nd June.
Muroran Maru.	Y. Watanabe.	5374	17th June	1st July.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
HongKong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	615	380	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)

REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	7th May	16th May
*Amazon Maru	K. Takahashi	7770	12th May	25th May
*Alps Maru	K. Takata	7772	26th May	9th June
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	25th June	29th June
*Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	10th June	24th June

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changehun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Surabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Negoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19 70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Magaubhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A. LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ... 27,40,335
Reserve Fund 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of cutstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R.R. HYND,
Agent.

WHAT IS
RADIOLITE?
MOST BATTERY TROUBLES ARE DUE TO
SULPHATION.

RADIOLITE { prevents sulphation. preserves plates and insulators. puts new life in your battery.

Here is what the Government Electrical Engineer says of RADIOLITE:—
"There is no doubt that it very satisfactorily removes any sulphation in the Battery."
The International Motor Company, Bombay says:—
"We have found the chemical quite satisfactory."
Numerous other testimonials can be seen on application, but the best will be your own, if you try a tin.

Apply for full particulars to
WHITE KERR & Co., Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS:—RADIOLITE.
Agricultural and other Machinery Importers, 53 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

INSURANCE.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,, ... ,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP ,, ... ,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS ,, ... ,, 1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach: ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Pallard.
AGENCIES

INDIA
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ld.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A Minulla, Hussai Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshe N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons Crosfield, Ld.
SIPOH—Labrooy Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES,
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)Butterworth Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZARIB—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters)

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE BAGGAGE, & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF, General Manager.

—FLEXOID—
& Leather Cloths
—TIGER BRAND—
OILCLOTHS

are manufactured in a variety of shades and designs to suit all tastes and purses. Our qualities and prices have found favour with the important Indian Railways.

The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd.
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: Dhaymajaya. Telephone 22750.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box - No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TEACHER for Science and Sanskrit. Apply with testimonials to the HON. SECRETARY, The New High School for Girls, 5, Napier Road, Fort. A10361

WANTED—Qualified and experienced Midwife. Apply with testimonials to CHIEF KARBHARI, Mangrol State, (Kathiawar.) A 19574

WANTED. — Experienced CANVASSING AGENTS for a well-established Press. Apply stating previous experience and business terms to Box No. 240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A19606

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER for a local Mill. Apply with particulars of experience, testimonials, and the salary required, to Box No. 230, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A 19584

WANTED—An LL. B. with knowledge of Hindi as Munsiff. Pay Rs. 125 and free house. Apply DEWAN, Ali Rajpur State, Ali Rajpur, C. I. A 19562

WANTED—A FOREST OFFICER. Pay Rs. 100 plus Rs. 25 allowance and free house. Apply DEWAN, Ali Rajpur State, Ali Rajpur, C. I. A 19561

WANTED—An energetic CORRESPONDENT, well experienced in office work, must be a Typist. Apply immediately with testimonials stating salary, Box No. 242, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R10371

A fully qualified LADY DOCTOR with long experience of Charitable Dispensaries is free to attend any Charitable Dispensary during morning hours. Apply Box No. 241, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R10370

QUARRY CONTRACTOR required for Poona District. Must have good experience and ample resources. Address Box No. 236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A 19597

WANTED—A competent, well-educated PARSI LADY with organizing ability as Supervisor of an Institute for Women's work. Salary Rs. 100 and more according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 234, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R10363

SPECIAL REDUCTION for a short time only in Typewriting and Shorthand Fees. Unique advantage to those desirous of learning Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Do investigate. General Speed Practice Class every morning. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road. Oppo. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay. A W

SIND ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SUKKUR.—WANTED a DRAUGHTSMAN-INSTRUCTOR, good prospects for a really competent hand. Experience in Building, Drawing and Estimating essential. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, stating training, experience, age and salary expected. A R10381

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS and CLERKS for our Branches to be shortly opened in the Bombay Presidency. Experienced hands will be preferred. Cash security essential. Please apply with one anna stamp to S. N. CHAUDHRY, Secretary, The Bombay Mercantile Bank, Limited, Rang Mahall, LAHORE. A19601

WANTED—2 qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Mofussil Dispensaries in the Kalahandi State on Rs. 60 per month each with free quarters. Actual joining expenses will be paid. The selected candidates will be on probation for six months each and will have to join at once. Applications with copies of testimonials and diplomas will be received by the DEWAN, Kalahandi State, P. O. Bhawanipatna, via Sambalpur, till 21st May, 1924. A19602

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A smart Correspondence Clerk, who is an efficient Typist, seeks POSITION. Six years' experience, excellent credentials. Please apply Box No. 243, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R10376

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—No. 269, Hornby Road, Front Room (50 feet by 20 feet) for Offices; also Godown. S. R. SUBEDAR. C R10377

TO BE LET—A large commodious House 2ND FLOOR with a large loft at the foot of Palli Hill, excellent view. Apply to ALFRED DREGO, 25, Palli, Bandra. A R10373

TO BE LET—SHOPS and FLATS at Bellasis Road, suitable for Offices, Press, Workshop, Show-room or Godowns. Apply LUDHA LBRAIM & CO. C R10372

TO BE LET—No 5, Cuffe Parade, 2ND FLOOR, 1 bed-room, bath-room and dressing room, entrance from the rear circular staircase, modest residence for 2 bachelors, S. R. SUBEDAR. C R10378

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES, Rs 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW-ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay. C 10338

TO LET.—Very desirable office and residential premises on the 3rd floor at 14/19 Princess Street, Off Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines. Apply THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., at the same premises. C R10342

TO BE LET at 51, Naigaum Road, Dadar, a commodious first floor of Allbless Bungalow, newly white-washed in fancy colours, airy and open on all sides—consisting Drawing, Dining, Dressing, 3 Bedrooms Cook and Bath rooms and a large front verandah. For rent etc., apply on the premises. C C10325

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR.

"Sunday Chronicle."

Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

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EDUCATIONAL.

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LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man. Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As 5. Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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"TEMPLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

If you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
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HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
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ARE YOU DOWN WITH

Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

"Neocuro"

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
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AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 28, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board. list price Rs. 495, 545 & 595, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.

Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 21223.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection Invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Secondhand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At Mahabaleshwar—A commodious BUNGALOW with nearly six acre compound, separate kitchen, out-houses and stables. Particulars, apply DIXIT, House Agent, Mahabaleshwar. C R10379

ESTATE AND PROPERTIES SALE.—For Sale or for Lease—Rare Opportunity for Capitalists, about 900 acres of Cultivated Land, situated at sea side resort near Surat. For particulars apply Box No. 223, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." G R10347

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIERS for working extensive high grade Manganese Mines four miles from Railway station on royalty basis. Apply Box No. 238, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R R10368

WANTED—CAPITALISTS to purchase shares. Large Profit and safe business, dealing in Printing and Publishing of books of Mahomedan Interest, Prospectus on application to THE SUFI PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., Pindi Bahaud Din PUNJAB. R R10262

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE LATE SHETH KHIMJI DAYAL SMARAK FUND.

SCHOLARSHIPS from the above fund are to be awarded to the poor and deserving students for higher Commercial technical or Agricultural education. Only those who have passed the P. E. examination and wish to take up the above lines need apply to the HON. SECRETARY, on the prescribed forms to be had on application. The applications must reach him before the 15th of June, 1924. Candidates of Lohana caste will be given preference for half the number of Scholarships. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. C19588

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that entries for both the Western India Derby Stakes to be run at Poona, 2nd September Meeting, 1924, and the Eclipse Stakes of India to be run at Bombay, February Meeting, 1925, close with the SECRETARY, Western India Turf Club, Poona, on 1st June, 1924. C19595

THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in India.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Offices, No. 27, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 22nd May, 1924, at 5-0 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED from 15th to 29th May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. BROWN,
General Manager.

Bombay, 1st May, 1924. C19593

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th day of May, 1924, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office, "Akbar Building," 203-205, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I—To receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1923.
II—To declare a dividend.
III—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re election.
IV—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remunerations.
V—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th May to 27th May, 1924, both days inclusive.

Akbar Building, 203-205, Hornby Road. Fort,
Bombay, 30th April, 1924.
By order of the Board of Directors,
HAJEEBHOY LALJEE & CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after 28th May, 1924, between the hours 12 and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on working days to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 12th day of May 1924 on production of their Share Certificate. C 19600

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

FINAL NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the resolution of the Board of Directors of the above Company passed at their Meeting held on the 1st day of May, 1924, the Final Notice is hereby given to those shareholders, who have not yet sent in their Second and Final Call Moneys in respect of number of shares standing in their names in the Company's Register, to pay the same together with interest at 9 per cent. p. a. from to-day to the date of payment, during business hours, to the Undersigned, at the Registered Office of the Company, Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 31st day of May, 1924, and in case of their non-payment their shares will be liable to be forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.

Dated 1st May, 1924.
Allahabad Bank Bldg.,
Apollo St., Fort, Bombay. C19575

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

DOMINION SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, LONDON.

THE Governing Body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, have offered two scholarships for students from the Universities of India, each of the value of £300 and tenable at the College during the academic year 1924-25, which will begin on the 7th October, 1924, and end about the beginning of July, 1925. The Scholarships will be restricted to this period only and no additional payment will be made to cover charges for college fees, books, travelling (including journeys between India and England), etc.

2. The scholars will be attached to one of the Departments or Sub-Departments of the Imperial College and will be required to pursue a year's "post-graduate" study in pure or applied science under the direction of the appropriate Professor.

3. The Government of India have been vested with full discretion to select the scholars. The plan of selection which they have approved is that the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca, Allahabad, Benares, Aligarh, Lucknow, the Punjab, Rangoon, Patna, Nagpur and Delhi, the Osmania University and Mysore University should each nominate one candidate through the local Government, local Administration or State concerned, who would forward each such nomination to the Government of India with their views thereon. The High Commissioner for India will similarly nominate two candidates from among Indian students who are already in the United Kingdom. The Government of India will finally select from among the nominees two candidates who appear to them to be best fitted to hold the scholarships.

4. The Government of India have laid down that no person shall be eligible for a scholarship unless he, or she

(i) is a Native, or Statutory Native, of India;
(ii) is below the age of 25 years on the 1st October, 1924;
(iii) has taken a science degree in an Indian University;
(iv) produces a certificate of physical fitness to undertake study in London, by a medical officer not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon (in the case of a female candidate, by a qualified lady doctor);
(v) is willing, with the consent of his or her, parent, or guardian, to proceed in time to join the Imperial College on the 7th October 1924; and
(vi) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor that he, or she, has private resources of his, or her, own to supplement the scholarship so as to meet all his, or her, expenses.

(5) The Syndicate will proceed shortly to nominate a candidate on behalf of the University of Bombay in accordance with the plan indicated in paragraph 3. They hereby invite applications from persons holding a science degree of the University, who fulfil all the above conditions. Applications should be addressed to the University Registrar and forwarded so as to reach him not later than MONDAY, THE 19TH MAY, 1924. APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE WILL BE REJECTED. Every application should give the full name of the candidate, his qualifications in detail, the name and occupation of his father, the candidate's date of birth, place of birth, academic career, mentioning classes, and dates and subjects of the examinations passed, and the choice of the course of study proposed to be followed at the Imperial College. Each application should further be accompanied by ORIGINAL certificates showing that the candidate satisfies the condition of eligibility specified in paragraph 4.

6. A copy of a pamphlet giving in summary form the various post-graduate courses of study including research, at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London is open for inspection by intending competitors at the office of the University Registrar.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 24th April, 1924. C 19515

THE PHOENIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S..T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year 1923.

To declare a dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Board,
RAMNARAIN HURNANDRAI & SONS,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th April, 1924.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1924, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 24th April, 1924, on production of share certificates. C19558

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS stating name, age, race, religion and nationality qualifications and previous experience, are invited so as to reach the undersigned by the 30th May, 1924, for the following posts on the permanent establishment for Medical Inspection of Bombay Municipal Schools. The appointments are full-timed and private practice is not allowed.

(a) MEDICAL INSPECTOR (Male) of qualifications not lower than a recognized University Degree in Medicine, on Rs. 250-10-350 plus Rs. 20 War Allowance plus Rs. 30 Carriage Allowance p.m.

(b) One ASSISTANT MEDICAL INSPECTOR, with qualifications not lower than L.C.P.S., Bombay or Sub-Asst.-Surgeon, on salary, for University Degree holders, Rs. 150-10-200 and for others Rs. 75-5-100 plus in both cases Rs. 30 Carriage Allowance and Rs. 20 War Allowance p.m.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Building, Fort,
Bombay, 28th April, 1924. C19572

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE ASSOCIATION intends issuing a daily Official List of Prices. Annual subscription Rs. 24 in advance. Names of intending subscribers registered at the Office of the HON. SECRETARY. C19605

NOTICE.

UNDER Sections 64 and 65 of the District Municipal Act, notice is hereby given to the rate-payers of Bandra that the Assessment List of House Tax for the financial year ending 31st March, 1925, is ready and can be inspected on any working day during office hours at the Municipal Office.

Any one desirous of raising any objection to the proposed Assessment List shall do so within one month from the date hereof.

(Sd.) E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 3rd May, 1924. C19603

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL AND LAW AND MEDICAL FUND

VACANCIES of Sheths G. T. and L. B. Boarders in the above Boarding School, shall be filled up from high caste Hindu students desirous of studying for Arts, Commerce and Science in June next; certain Scholarships shall be awarded to high caste Hindu students of Law and Medicine, preference being given to Bhatia students. Applications will be accepted till 5th June, 1924. For printed forms of application, please apply, enclosing half-anna postal stamp, to P. M. MEHTA, B.A., Secretary, G. T. Charities, No. 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that the Share Certificate No. 47 of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Nanjee Veljee, has either been LOST or STOLEN. Any one dealing with it will be liable to prosecution.

(Sd.) NANJEE VELJEE,
C/o Kurpal Doongarsee and Co.,
Bhatbazar No. 3. R10374

NOTICE.

STANDARD WATCH COMPANY.
Peerbhoy Mansion,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have retired as a partner from the above Company as from the 4th March, 1924, and that my surviving partner Mr. Mahadeo Anant Kekare is the Sole Proprietor of the said Company and its business, and that all the assets and liabilities of the Company have been taken over by the said Mr. Kekare and he is entitled to collect all its outstandings and is responsible to pay off all its liabilities. Also he is alone responsible for all the loans he has raised before the 4th March, 1924, as well as if he raises any after the above date.

Dated 28th April, 1924.
VASUDEO KRISHNA KHOT. R10374

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Harmonium of 37 reeds, double set, best flute worth Rs. 35, will be given away free to the buyer No. 101 of Hand Embroidery Machines (German made). Highly interesting novelty for the ladies. Produce excellent needle-work, embossed embroideries of wonderful charms such as chair cushions, baby caps, slippers, bed-covers and other fashionable works. Automatic motion, very easy. Every machine accompanied with full instructions for Rs. 4 only. Postages As. 4 only. Order sharp:—DUGAL BROS., 34 B, Brandreth Road, Lahore.

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGEES.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY, Simply send your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years life reading with character sketch. Map of Heavens, longevity, finance, business prospects etc. Rs. 4/8. One year's with the above details Rs. 2. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Re. 1/4. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. "S. S. Reuben, Karachi, writes:—Your predictions are admirable. You really deserve the title ASTROLOGER of ASTROLOGERS. Apply to:—THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASHREMAN, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. S. India

FIRST CLASS CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK

The Imperial Gazetteer, Hoshangabad District (page 179), says "The Teak of Rajaborari and Bori is the best in the Central Provinces." We own the Rajaborari Estate and are contractors for the Bori Range. The best teak of Central Provinces can therefore be had from us only. Logs and scantlings of all sizes available at moderate prices.

One inch planks, 3in. to 6in. wide, in stock lengths about 2000 cubic feet available at a reduced rate of Rs. 3 to Rs. 3/12/0 per cubic foot according to width. F.O.R. Timarni G.I.P. Railway.

For detailed particulars, write to
The MANAGER,
Rajaborari, Estate Timber Depot.,
Timarni, G.I.P. Railway

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AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LAND BUNGALOW AT GUNDAVLI IN ANDHERI.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3196 of 1922.

Motilal Fulchand ..... Plaintiff.

V/s.

(1) Jamshedji Nowroji Gamadia and (2) Byramshe Hormusji Rao ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, the Attorneys for the plaintiff in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions in the consent decree passed therein on the 7th day of March 1923, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the following immovable property at their rooms in Apollo Street on FRIDAY, the 9th day of May 1924, at 3-30 p.m. in the afternoon (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gundavli near Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement two thousand and forty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered under Non-agricultural Survey No. 30 Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the land bearing Survey No. 79, on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. on or towards the South by land bearing Survey No. 75 and on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 30.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Solicitors, at their office in Cama Building (Bell Lane), Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GILDER CROSS LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Dhunbai Sorabji Dajibhai Baria and Mr. Manekji Rustomji Patel, the surviving Trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabji Dajibhai Baria, deceased, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 7th July, 1920, and made between Mr. Tyebaly Camrudin of the one part and Mr. Dadjibhoy Bajibhoy Baria, deceased, and the said Dhunbai Sorabji Dajibhai Baria and Mr. Manekji Rustomji Patel of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Mr. Tyebaly Camrudin the undermentioned property at the premises on TUESDAY, the 13th day of May, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure situate, lying and being at Gilder Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,940 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 330, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366 and 202, New Nos. 13857, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879, 13880 and 13898, Old Survey Nos. 86-87-93 and 94 and New Survey Nos. 1/7012, 2/7013 and 2/7011 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the wall and thereafter the property of Haji Esmail Hassum, on or towards the West partly by K. B. Choksey's wall and thereafter the property of K. B. Choksey and partly by Gilder Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the Government passage and on or towards the North by K. B. Choksey's wall and thereafter the property of K. B. Choksey and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4632, 4633 and 4634 and E Ward Nos. 2825 (1), 2825 (2) and 2828 (3) and Street Nos. 3, 3A. 3B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th May, 1924.

THE LOOSE CHANCE.

It is easy to avoid great unnecessary expenditures, but it is the aggregate of many small amounts you spend foolishly that keeps you from success.

OUR

HOME SAVINGS SAFE SCHEME

helps you save your small amounts and makes you THRIFTY, squandering neither substance nor vitality.

START AN ACCOUNT TO-DAY with

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 B. S. A. motor car, 5 seater, 4 cylinder, 16 h.p., in perfect running order.

FURNITURE SALE AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, BEACH HOUSE OPPOSITE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR'S BUNGALOW.

On SUNDAY, the 11th day of May, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Sir Cowasji Jehangir's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass crockery and plated ware, large English dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side board, drawing room Chesterfield suite, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, rich English and Persian Carpets, sweet-tone iron frame cottage piano by Broadwood English organ Pianola, Phonograph, American roll top table Cabinet by Benjamin, glass door cupboard English ice box, grandfather's clock, Perambulator single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, hat stands bicycle, blackwood carved furniture, cane furniture, iron safe, writing tables, glass door book cases, silver cabinet's table ornaments one seven seater "Charon" Landaulette Motor Car, wall clocks, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of S. Fuchsmann, Esq., and a Parsee Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, RUBIES, PEARLS AND GOLD ORNAMENTS AND SILVER WARE AND ORNAMENTS.

Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Anandji Nanji.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4887 of 1921, (Charandas, vs., Morarji) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 9th and SATURDAY, the 10th instant, both days sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, Diamond bracelets, Pochis, Rings, Bangles with Ruby nose-ring, Pearl Bangles, Bracelets, nose-ring, rubies and pearl hooties, earrings, Opal rings with Diamonds, Silverware Thalies, Vatkas, Katoras, ornaments boxes, plates, Kadas, belts cups spoons, Trays Icepail with Tongs, Handa, etc., etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

FURNITURE SALE AT "SHAMROCK" HOUSE SOUTER STREET, BYCULLA.

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of May 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Shamrock" House, Souter Street, Byculla very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glassware, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, dinner wagon, carpets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of sofas in 10 pieces, fancy cabinets, ornaments, vases, figures, flower pots, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almyrah, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, one sweet tone semi-grand piano, one ice box, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door, book cases, silver cabinet, carved furniture, cane furniture, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of J. M. N. Wadia, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 6th May, 1924.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage Friends, Courtship, etc., at reasonable fees Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited, Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

Visitors to Bombay.

Up-country merchants and motorists visiting Bombay are cordially invited to make their headquarters at the office of the ADVANCE MOTOR COMPANY. Grand display of goods are always on view. Mail and telegrams may be sent in our care.

The Biggest Motor Accessory Emporium in Bombay.

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Total Assets exceed	Rs.	2,10,00,000
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CALCUTTA MARKET.

J. THOMAS & CO.'S WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

— Calcutta, April 29.

Heavy Goods.—There has been little change in the tone of the market and values for most qualities have registered very little alteration. A small business has been done for the West Coast and in Australian Cornsacks for the season, but otherwise there is nothing to be recorded.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for July and early August at Rs. 35 to Rs. 35-8 to Rs. 35, for October at Rs. 33-12 to Rs. 34; B. Twills (42½ by 25 hd.) for October at Rs. 48 basis; Liverpools (41½ by 24 hd.) for October at Rs. 55 basis to Rs. 56 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for July-September at Rs. 64-8.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for May at Rs. 116.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 51-12 to Rs. 52 for July September at Rs. 47; Liverpool Twills for July-September at Rs. 53-4 for October-December at Rs. 53-8; Twill Sacks 92 lbs. (38") for July at Rs. 56-8.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for April at Rs. 53-8, for July-September at Rs. 47-8 to Rs. 48-8; Woolpacks for May-June at Rs. 3; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for May-June at Rs 3-2 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—B. Bags for July at Rs. 38 Grainsacks (5 lbs.) (short sizes) for May at Rs. 116 basis.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 51-12, to Rs 52 for July-September at Rs. 47.

NAGPUR MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, May 5.

The local cotton market, despite fluctuations in price last week, showed no life this week. We had a dull and uninteresting market in all sections with no sign of activity and very little business was done. There was a great change both in price and arrivals of cotton carts. 385 cotton carts arrived in Nagpur cotton market and prices varied from Rs. 194 to Rs. 197 per khandi of 784 lbs. Preparation of land for next kharif sowing is in progress. Weather has been hot and occasionally cloudy. A hail storm occurred in Mandla and Wardha districts on 24th April. But no damage was caused. Scarcity of water is felt in parts of Amraoti and Yeotmal districts.

MIXED INAMS.

MYSORE GOVT. DIRECTS DEMARCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 5.

At the Representative Assembly session in October 1922 a separate demarcation of *Brahmadaya* and Devadaya inams, according to enjoyment, was urged, as the mixing up of the two had caused some difficulty. The Government of Mysore have issued orders directing the demarcation of mixed Devadaya and Brahmadaya lands into separate numbers in the cases in which the parties are agreed as to the area in their respective engagements.

MYSORE NOTES.

INCOME TAX IRREGULARITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 5.

A project costing Rs. 472,000 for the supply of water to Tumkur town from Maidala Tank has been sanctioned, subject to scrutiny by an expert to be appointed by the Government. The cost of the project will be met in equal proportion by the Government and the Municipal Council of Tumkur. The Government grant will be subject to certain conditions.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Mr. P. Sampathiengar, M.A., Professor of Geology at Central College, Bangalore, on the recommendation of the Mysore University will attend the Indian Science Congress Session at Benares in January 1925.

INCOME-TAX IRREGULARITIES.

Complaints having been made of certain irregularities in the working of the Mysore Income-tax Regulation and the levy of income-tax the Government directed the Commissioner of income-tax to make a test check inspection of a few typical offices and furnish report. After the perusal of the Commissioner's report and after the examination of records of cases before the Government under revision powers vested in them a number of new orders have been passed.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The Local Offices of the Oriental Life Assurance Company presented an animated appearance to-day, the occasion being the celebration connected with the attainment of the Company's golden jubilee.

JUST WHAT HER BABY NEEDED.

Anxious mothers everywhere ask one another what to do when their little ones are ailing, it is for the benefit of such mothers that Mrs. Louis Ramsay, of Litchfield, Illinois, U.S.A., permits the publication of the following letter. She says:—

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VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—While on the one hand the daily progress of the above Satyagraha fires my imagination, and rues my heart for my present inability to seek the shelter of the Trivandrum Central Jail, the more I think over the whole episode, the more I am convinced of the blunder of the Kerala Congress leaders in having precipitated this campaign and selected Vaikom, the strongest citadel of orthodoxy within a Native State. Right or wrong, in British India or in Native State, the holiest of the holy struggles has commenced to vindicate the human element of a section of innocent, most useful, persecuted and down trodden people among the Hindus, and we have to see it through to a successful termination. But our enthusiasm for the cause ought not to blurr our clear vision and if circumstances have forced us into a blundering start, we should see to it at least now that the sting is taken out of the tail. I am constrained to repeat this over again, because the campaign at Vaikom has been opened and conducted by the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, an important limb of the Indian National Congress which has its right due of responsibility for this Satyagraha in a Native State.

I have not forgotten Mahatma Gandhi's characterisation of this Satyagraha at Vaikom as a socio-religious struggle and his consequent justification of the Congress carrying on this campaign even in a Native State. I really wonder if Mahatmaji has correctly diagnosed the disease. The grievance of the Vaikom Untouchables is that they are prohibited from making use of a public road, which is quite open to non-Hindus without let or hindrance. Their charge is one of wrongful restraint by the orthodox Hindus and is a clear criminal case.

The custom is of course, the incentive which contributes to the obduracy of the orthodox. There may, indeed, be a tinge of sociology about the arrogant high-handedness of the orthodox. But is there really anything religious about it. I hope not. And I am fortified in my contention by the statement of the Kerala Congress leaders recently published that it is not their intention to vindicate the right of all classes of Hindus to free worship within temples. The struggle at present going on at Vaikom is thus a more or less a political fight with a faint colour of sociology about it.

Well then, is the Congress right in shouldering the responsibility for a socio-political campaign in a Native State? Nay, has the Congress constitutionally, the power to open such campaigns in Native States? This is the crux of the whole thing.

Let us forget for a while all thought of constitution. What amount of Congress propaganda has for these three years been carried on in the Kerala Province? Is public memory so short as to have completely forgotten the genesis and history of the recent Moplah Rebellion? When the Knapp Committee laid all the responsibility at the doors of the Congress for the said pillage, plunder, rape and arson, did not the Congress indignantly repudiate that charge and protest that it is the absence of Congress propaganda that was responsible for the rebellion. Is that a fact or a fiction? I believe it is a fact and if it is a fact, have the Kerala Congress leaders done anything thereafter? The public know there has been the silence of a grave all over the country, not excepting Kerala, in the matter of Congress work, save personal recrimination indulged in by the leaders for mastery of power and assumption of the vacant *gadi* of Mahatma Gandhi. Then, how are the Kerala leaders justified in suddenly declaring a campaign of Satyagraha, even without caring to obtain the sanction of the All-India Congress Committee? Perhaps, the Kerala leaders themselves realised this in their heart of heart so far as the British part of Kerala is concerned and that is why they ran post haste to Vaikom to open this campaign within the borders of a Native State?

But, there is no use weeping over spilt milk. The campaign has been opened there and it is going on. The cause is just and noble and deserves the warm support of all. Orthodoxy or heterodoxy, the elementary human right to live and move freely in God's Earth must be maintained at any cost. It is imperative that a way out of the difficulty must be found out. The Kerala Congress Committee must be ordered to withdraw themselves from within the borders of the Native State, apologising to the State authorities for their intrusion and at the same time drawing their attention to the untenability of their present position. They should also be asked to simultaneously help the local residents to set up a local Satyagraha Committee of State subjects and make them responsible for carrying on the campaign, the Kerala Congress Committee just giving its moral support. If the local Satyagraha Committee feels the want of leaders or workers, it is of course open to that body to ask for the services of any Congressmen anywhere in India, who can repair to the spot, but not in the name of and with the sanction of the Congress. The responsibility for the action of such Congressmen will then become strictly personal and individual.

I know Satyagraha can be offered even by a single aggrieved individual against a host, provided he has realised the rare privilege and responsibility of a Satyagrahi. So, even if a bare 10 in a 100 were in sympathy with the cause of the Untouchables and even if all the other 90 were against it, the 10 can offer and offer successfully, Satyagraha, if they but know the business they are about. The preparation that is required so much for the successful conduct of Satyagraha is not so much with those against whom Satyagraha is offered, but with those who are to use that rare and privileged weapon. It is entirely the temper and frame of mind of the Satyagrahi that counts in the end for success.

Fortunately enough, the Maharaja of Travancore is himself a patron of his Untouchable subjects. He is God-fearing and at the same time progressive. Once he realises the justice of a demand, he is known to do the right, without caring for custom or practice. I will just give one instance.

There were certain institutions recently in Travancore called *Ottupparais*, free boarding houses where Brahmin-born idlers were eating their heads off). These were gifts of various individuals and were a great many in numbers. These were of course held in Trust by the State and were private properties. But it recently dawned upon the minds of the Maharaja that far from being a blessing to his State, these were actually contributing to increase the number of indolent Brahmins. Yet, did the Maharaja keep quiet because these were private gifts simply held in trust by the State? No, an order issued forth, straight away abolishing a number of them. This is a leaf from the past history of the Travancore State, and redounds to the credit of the Maharaja.

But, it seems, Nemisim has now set in The present Dewan, after a visit to Vaikom, is reported to have stated that the prohibited roads were private roads held in Trust by the State. Well, we admit the statement *in toto*. We also admit that custom has been responsible for this injustice to the Untouchables But, all that we ask is whether the prohibition of the Untouchables making use of these roads is not an injustice. It is an injustice, the State must not countenance it. This prohibition also must go lock, stock and barrel, just as the Ottupparais.

There is also one other point for the Dewan to take note of. That is the request of the orthodox to *now* prohibit the non-Hindus also from passing along these roads. Well, were they not till now polluted by non-Hindus? Is it just now, after the awakening of the Untouchables, that they are carrying the contagion of pollution about them? Had not the non-Hindus the protection of the unwritten law of custom till now to pass along those roads? And how is it that orthodoxy now dares come forward and asks the Dewan to case that custom to the winds and extend the prohibition to the non-Hindus also? Is this not an indiscrete admission by orthodoxy itself that custom counts for nothing when the exigencies of the situation demands such a thing? Is not orthodoxy now standing before the bar of public opinion self-condemned? Nay, this pernicious custom of unapproachability must now be wiped of existence from the Indian soil. The Dewan should now advise the Maharaja that if he is really God-fearing and means to dispense justice within his State he must abolish this prohibition immediately and earn the gratitude of his Untouchable subjects and the saner section of Hindus.

But, will the Dewan do it? Does he fear God and wish to stand by justice? I cannot close this without reference to Swami Shraddanandji. He is one of the few of his rank and knowledge of the Vedas and Shastras. He is himself an effective answer to the insolent challenge of ignorant orthodoxy. Whether he likes the Congress or not, whether he agrees with Mahatma Gandhi's views on *Ahimsa* or not, his presence at Vaikom now will be a bulwark against orthodox reaction. It does not matter whether he takes the lead at Vaikom or not. Personally, I would prefer his not taking the lead. But, still, his presence there just now will do immense good. He can do some independent private propaganda of his own which cannot but tell upon orthodoxy. I am hoping against hope that when he arrives in Bombay to interview Mahatma Gandhi, he will also decide to proceed to Vaikom, if possible, together with that Silver Voice of India, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.—Yours etc.,

C.V.P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, April 24.

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It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

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ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

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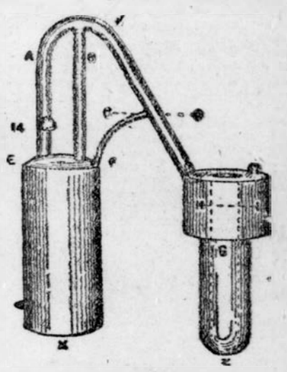

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SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.

FLAMME BLUE

PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1923.

PREMIUM BONDS.

BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

MESSRS. S. MONTAGU AND CO.'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London in their weekly report, dated 16th April, 1924, say:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 9th instant amounted to £126,256,745, as compared with £126,284,360 on the previous Wednesday.

Only a moderate proportion of the substantial amount of gold available this week was taken for India.

Gold valued at dol. 14,256,000 has arrived in New York dol. 9,250,000 from London and dol. 5,000,000 from Holland. The latter amount is said to be on Austrian account.

The United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of March 1924 were as follows:—

Netherlands, Imports £16,745, Exports £ 125,600; Belgium, Imports £1,000, Exports £ 7,000; France Imports nil, Exports 3,147; Egypt Imports £2,200, Exports £289,000; West Africa Imports £122,245, Exports £430; United States of America Imports £000, Exports £4,155,429; Central America and West Indies Imports £2,150, Exports nil; Rhodesia Imports £17,2004, Exports nil; Transvaal Imports £2,160,505, Exports nil; British India Imports nil, Exports £388,840; Straits Settlements Imports nil; Exports £5,940; Australia Imports £000, Exports nil; Other Countries Imports £6,057, Exports £126,610; Total Imports £2,352,945, Exports £6,065,241.

The discount rate of the Imperial Bank of India was reduced from 9 per cent to 8 per cent on the 10th instant.

The Transvaal gold output for March 1924 amounted to 759,071 fine ounces as compared with 700,617 fine ounces for February 1924 and 761,036 fine ounces for March 1923.

SILVER.

Market conditions have remained fairly stable. A sudden revival of interest on the part of India and China carried the price from 33.1/16d to 33.5/16d on the 14th instant, at which figure some Continental selling took place, and rather free offerings from America. Prices eased 1/16d next day owing to China sales. The appreciation of sterling exchange inclined America to sell again in this market. Prices seem to keep within somewhat narrow limits, though the market does not seem robust enough to stand up against heavy China sales, now that the Indian demand here is so slight. Therefore any considerable advance in rates would probably be soon checked by larger offerings, speculative otherwise.

We are informed authoritatively that the reports current in the Press of rich silver and lead deposits at Mount Isa in the Cloncurry district of Queensland have substantial foundation, so much so that rivalry with the famous Broken Hill Mines is predicted. At present, of course, indications are confined to the surface, but the attraction of miners to the locality in great numbers will doubtless soon test the permanence of the new mineheld.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation March 22, 18555, March 31, 18585, April 7, 18545.

Silver coin and bullion in India March 22, 7970, March 31, 8000, April 7, 7960.

Silver coin and bullion out of India, March 22 nil, March 31 nil, April 7, nil.

Gold coin and bullion in India March 22, 2252, March 31, 2252, April 7, 2252.

Gold coin and bullion out of India March 22, nil, March 31 nil, April 7, nil.

Securities (Indian Government) March 22, 5753, March 31, 5753, April 7, 5753.

Securities (British Government March 22 1400, March 31, 1400, April 7, 1400.

Bills of Exchange March 22 1200, March 31, 1200, April 7, 1000.

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 7th instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 12th instant consisted of about 34,200,000 ounces in sycee, 46,000,000 dollars, and 3,390 silver bars, as compared with 32,700,000 ounces in sycee, 46,000,000 dollars, and 1,600 silver bars on the 5th instant.

Quotations:—

BAR SILVER PER OZ. STD.

April 10th 33—d cash.
April 11th 33.1/16d cash.
April 12th 33.1/16d cash.
April 14th 33.5/16d cash.
April 15th 33.1/4d cash.
April 16th 33.1/4d cash.
Average 33.156d cash.
April 10th 33—d 2 mos.
April 11th 33.—d 2 mos.
April 12th 33.1/16d 2 mos.
April 14th 33.5/16d 2 mos.
April 15th 33.1/4d 2 mos.
April 16th 33.1/4d 2 mos.
Average 33.145d 2 mos.

BAR BOLD PER OZ. FINE.

April 10th 95s/2d.
April 11th 95s/3d.
April 14th 95s/2d.
April 15th 95.
April 16th 94/11d.
Average 95s/1.2d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 3/16d. and 1/4d above those fixed a week ago.

(Continued from column 2.)

5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/13
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/15
5½ per cent War Loan due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent War Loan due 1928 Rs. 104/6
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/7
6 per cent Government of India War Bands due 1927 Rs. 101/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/10
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104/2
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/10
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-47 Rs. 101/4.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 397/8. Alliance 80; Apollo 21/4. Bombay Cotton 500; Bombay Dyeing 677/8, Century 352/8; Central India 461/4, Colaba Land 173/12; Crescent 216/4; Edward Sassoon 190xd.; Fazulbhoy 815; Indian Bleaching 211/4; Indore Malwa 365; Kohinoor 1035; Madhowji 252/8; Mathurdas 295; New Great 342/8; New City 265; Pearls 472/8; Phoenix 462/8; Premier 98/12; Shapurji 226/4; Sholapur 2500; Simplex 232/8; Standard 1500; Swadeshi 500; Tata Mill 235.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 470; Alcock 172xd.; B. Burma 285; B. Burma N.I. 62/8; Bt. Burma Pet. 5/7; B. Tramway 86/14; Bombay Steam 80; Bundi Cement 8xd.; Katni ord. 72/8; Katni Defd. 190; New India Insur. 12/12; Shivrajpur 33/12; Tata Ord. 25; Tata Defd. 87/8; Tata Hydro 755; Scindia Steam 5/15.

BANKS.

Imperial 1400; Imperial 357/8; India 83; Central 25/2; Eastern 76xd.

Chartered Bank	£	19 1/4
Hongkong	„	132 1/2
National	„	44 1/4
Eastern Bank	„	5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp	„	12 1/8

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTAIONS'

BOMBAY, May 5.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 21/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 15/16
Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/4
Bank's buying D D 1/4 25/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 430
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 426
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 470
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 232
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 330
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.38½
London—Paris Frcs. 67.90
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.69
London—Brussels Frcs. 81.70
London—Rome Liras 97.70
London—Berlin Marks Nil.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 5:

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 23/32
Bank Demand	1 4 11/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 15/16
Fcs. Demand	425
American Dollars	330
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	232
Japan	
Singapore	168 1/2

Market Steady.

London, May 3.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent,
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs
Rentes 3 Per cent 54 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London
Bar Silver Spot 32 13/16
„ 2 months hence 32 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet, absence Support China America Sold,
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 6/7 1923.
Interest day to day loans 1 1/2
Interest 7 days Market loans 2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 3.

Stockholm	16.61
Christiania	31.71
Amsterdam	11.71
Switzerland	24.62
Belgium	81.87
Athens	207.50

London, May 2.

Cuban Sugar May sellers 29/

London, May. 3.

Exchange on London in Paris	67.90
„ Germany	18,500,000,000,000
„ Italy	97.75

New York, May 3.

Demand Bills 4.38.25

DISCOUNTS.

London, May. 3.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/4
„ 5 per cent Rentes	26 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, May 3

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 88 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 3/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 110 5/8
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	46 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	65 3/8
Govt. Securities 2 %	56 3/8

London, May 2

Conversion Loan	£ 78
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 101 5/8
7 per cent. Indian Loan.	„ 110 1/2

BULLION'

BOMBAY, May 5.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-13
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-13
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-10-6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79-12
Baar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79-14
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80-5

LONDON. May 3.

Bar gold ready, £ 4-14
Silver ready, d. 32-13
Silver forward, d. 32-13
TONE OF SILVER—
Quick. China sold. Market fell owing to absence of buyers.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 5

Ready:—25—13—3
Vaida Opening Highest. Lowest At 6 p.m.
Vaisakh 25-11-3 25 13 0 2—13—0
Gath 25-10- 25-11-0 2—11—0
Teji Mandi:—
Vaisakh 0—3—3
Gath 0—7- 3
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, May 5.

Ready:—79—13—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 .m.
Vaisakh 79-13 80-0-0 80—0—0
Gath 80—3—0 80—6—0 80—6—0
Teji Mandi.
Vaisakh 0—14—0
Gath 1—10—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

2½ per cent Paper Rs. 67/11
4 per cent Conversion Loan 85/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 94/9

(Continued in column 1.)

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 4.

Reuter reported to-day a slight decline of about 10 points in both New York and Liverpool markets due to scattered selling.

Although new crop advices generally to date have been of a favourable nature, it is far too early in our opinion to base one's operations on the expectation that the present weather conditions will continue. Until the future can be judged with more certainty it would be better to remain out of the market for the time being.

Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A Norden & Co., cable under date 3rd inst. as follows:—

"Some selling on better weather. Tone of market good."

In view of a very slight decline reported from Home, the Sawkar Bazar here opened for F.G. M.G. Broach April/May 1924 delivery at about unchanged rate i.e. at Rs. 503. At the outset, some general buying caused the market to advance to Rs. 509, but later on the price steadily gave way on a prominent Japanese House selling to Rs. 507 at which rate the market at Marwari Bazar closed at 4 p.m.

At the Cotton Depot, Sewree, the market opened at Rs. 511 for new fully good M.G. Broach April/May 1924 and declining to Rs. 508½ on selling by European Exporters closed at Rs. 509½.

(New crop Broach April/May 1924 after having opened at Rs. 514 improved quickly to Rs. 515. This price however, was not maintained, for on several Commission Houses selling the rate gradually declined to Rs. 513 and at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 513½.)

Fine M.G. Oomra for May 1924 opened to-day at Rs. 546 and after advancing by half a rupee the rate steadily eased to Rs. 544 on some Commission Houses selling which latter was the rate quoted at 4 p.m., whilst Oomra for July having opened at Rs. 550 advanced in the beginning by a rupee on general buying. The rate after fluctuating between Rs. 551 and Rs. 550 gave way further to Rs. 549 on Offices and Commission Houses selling, the same being the rate quoted at 4 p.m. New crop Oomra for December/January 1925 opened at Rs. 478 and on a Commission House buying the rate improved to Rs. 479 but since gave way on offices selling to Rs. 477½ which rate prevailed at 4 p.m.

F.G.M.G. Bengal for May 1924 was nominally quoted to-day at Rs. 519/20, and for July delivery at Rs. 524/25, whilst for new crop December/January 1924 the rate was Rs. 454/55.

Our market for ready cotton on Saturday showed some better demand for Berar styles and other stapled descriptions.

Owing to a Mahomedan Holiday, the local markets will remain closed to-morrow and we will not issue our market report.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

	To-day	Up-to-date
Fully Good Broach:—		
Punjab American	Nil	100
Navsari	Nil	200
Kadi/Viramgam	Nil	100
Total	Nil	400
Fully Good Bengal:—		
Sind/Punjab	Nil	1500
Fine M.G. Oomra:—		
Berar	100	100
Centl. Provce. No. 1	500	500
Centl. Provce. No. 2.	Nil	200
Total	600	800

COTTON DEPOT CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 5.

		6-30 P. M.
Fully Good Broach	April/May 1924	505 1/2
Fully Good Broach	April/May 1925	509 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May	515
Fully Good Bengal	July	520
„ Dec/Jan	—	432
Fine Oomra	May	540 1/2
Fine Oomra	July	544 1/2
„ Dec/Jan. 25		473

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Description,	Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	557	542	527	512
M. G. Oomra No. 3	565	555	540	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	595	585	570	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	580	570	555	
M. G. Broach	598	588	578	568
M. G. Mathia	555	545	530	
M. G. Khandesh	560	550	535	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 5

Fully Good Broach	April/May	1924 567
„ „ „ „		1925 513
„ „ Bengal	May	519
„ „ „	July	540
„ De/January		432
Fine Oomra	May	544
„ „	July	549
„ „	Dec/Jan 1925	477
Good Southerns	May/June	582

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

5th May 1924.

New York Market 3rd May 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
29 70	May			29.70—	
28.13	July	28.04—09		27.98—15	
24.25	Oct.			24.20—05	
23 68	Dec.			23 60—08	

Telegraphic market advices: July highest 28.20, lowest 27.93, range .27 points. Steady narrow market.

Liverpool Market 3rd May 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m	Closing Prices	Since Previous close
17.08	May	16.95—13		16.91—17	
16.50	July	16.39—11	16 30—11	16 35—15	
14.29	Oct.	14.21—08	14.20—09	14.17—12	
13.73	Jan.			13.62—11	
13.62	March			13.50—12	
Egyptian—					
21.45	July			21.60+15	
19. 5	Nov.			19 30+15	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) No pre-

(Continued on next page).

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, April 15.

The fact that Friday's market will be denied them has apparently induced a certain number of merchants to secure their supplies before we close down for the Easter holidays, and the result is that a moderate business is reported by manufacturers of both staples and fancies. In regard to the former the trade is unevenly distributed, some producers of grey and bleached goods having reported a paucity of effective demand. Various printing series including poplins, sateens, voiles, and brocades, have been well sold, however, and bookings of useful weights have been made in Burnley prints, while Cheshire makes have not been wholly neglected.

China continues to disappoint sellers by the small weights put forward and the price limits attached to them. Shanghai views apear to tend towards a slump in values, which no one here anticipates at any early date. The unsettled state of the country is another reason for restricted buying. Shippers to India continue to give steady support to our market, all the important centres of distribution having made contributions to demand. Printing cloths share more extensively in the buying, but grey dhooties, light bleaching styles, and fancies have also been moved.

Though Egypt is occasionally mentioned as a more hopeful customer, the actual turnover for that market is below normal. Other Near Eastern markets, however, are developing a useful demand, and a good miscellaneous business has been secured lately from buyers for Persia.

The firmer tone which has for a few weeks characterised the yarn market is again well in evidence. Spinners of Bolton counts to experience a steady flow of inquiries, both from home users and from European markets, amongst which Germany is well to the fore. Twofolds find a ready market where available for early delivery. Producers of American twist and weft are not meeting with any rush of contracts, but stocks of many counts and qualities which were unduly large have been brought down to reasonable dimensions, and some medium and super twists are in short supply. Demand for coarse numbers remains slow, but it is observed that when the futures market displays a reactionary tendency spinners' quotations do not shrink correspondingly, if at all, and there cannot be any doubt that ground is being gained against buyers.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, April 15.

The opinion is gaining ground that the reduction in the working hours in the jute mills here is having the desired effect. Buyers are becoming more reconciled to the position, and the result has been to improve greatly the figures for yarn. A real upward tendency is apparent, and the advance is likely to be permanent; 3s. for 8lb. cops is now considered a minimum, and though some have changed hands at a 4d. less, 3s. 1d. has been reached.

Many orders have been placed for hessian yarn, and some of these have been booked as far forward as September. It is these forward orders which are a feature of the market, and the best indication that the changed conditions are generally recognised.

In jute cloth some big orders have been registered. Bagging and sacking have again been prominent, but the inquiry is not to the extent that manufacturers have been familiar with recently. The Continent has been purchasing mangled hessians.

Jute is quiet and Calcutta messages speak of much-needed rain having fallen. More business should be done shortly on account of the general upward trend in the yarn market. Quoted prices are:—First mark actuals, April-May, £32, red S.C.C. actuals, £28; Daisee 2, £29; Daisee 3, £26 10s. mixed cuttings, £16. Jute yarns:—8lb. cops, 4.50 (3s.) to 4.63 (3s. 1d.); 8lb. spools, 4.63 (3s. 1d.) to 4.75 (3s.2d); 8lb. sacking chains, 4.69 (4 11-16d.); 8lb. hessian chains, 5 to 5.13 (5¼d.); 3-ply 8lb. twist, 5; chested hessians, 11por., 10½oz. 40in., 4.42 (4 5-12d); 4.44 (4 7-16d); 10por. 10oz., 40in., 4.19 (4 3-16d.), 8oz., 40in. 3.44 (3 7-16d).

OILS AND OILSEEDS

HULL, April 15.

Market conditions all round are steady, though business does not appear to be on a large scale. Raw linseed oil continues to meet with a fairly good demand from boilers and the manufacturing trades, and value remains round £36 10s. to £37 for spot and delivery to August. The demand from the Continent is not large, but shipments have recently taken place to Australia and South America. United States consumers appear to be well supplied from domestic mills, and so far there is no evidence of a demand from that quarter in the English market. Cotton oils have revived somewhat, but are inclined easier on cheaper seed; current value for crude Egyptian is £40 and for soapmakers' grade, in refined, £42 per tin naked ex-Hull mill. Soya bean oil is quiet, but some attention has been paid to crude palm kernel, which quotes up to £40. Castor oil is firm and 40s. dearer.

In the oilseed section linseed fluctuates only slightly, and, on balance, is about unchanged, up to £17 15s. having been paid for Plate on passage and for early shipment. Egyptian cottonseed has lost the recent advance, and black now offers at £13 for April loading, with Bombay round £10. Supplies of seed generally are good.

COAL.

CARDIFF, April 15.

Irregular and unsettled conditions prevail in the Welsh steam coal trade. The narrow majority against acceptance of the owners' wage agreement concessions and anticipation that the Court of Inquiry's findings will prove fruitful to peace have produced a feeling that a stoppage is now unlikely. The market, buoyed up for several weeks on the strike menace, has developed a reactionary tendency; prices are sagging and buyers holding aloof pending stabilisation.

Influenced by the usual pre-holiday pressure, the spot market is fairly steady. Collieries have an accumulation of tonnage in dock, which provides a ready outlet for prompt coal. Beyond the holidays orders are scarce and prices generally weaker.

Best Admiralty large is shipping briskly, but new business materialises slowly, with supplies readily available at the lower price of 30s. to 31s. with seconds easier at 29s. Dry large meets a restricted demand around 29s. bests and 27s. 6d. ordinaries. Monmouthshire coals are steady for spot, but weaker in tendency, with black veins offering at 30s. 6d. and Western Valleys 30s. Eastern Valley large is slow and irregular at 27s. to 29s. Ordinary Cardiff moves slowly and prices are weaker. Small coals offer in improved supply, with prices 6d. to 1s. lower on the week at 22s. 6d. bests, 20s. ordinaries, and down to 17s. cinders.

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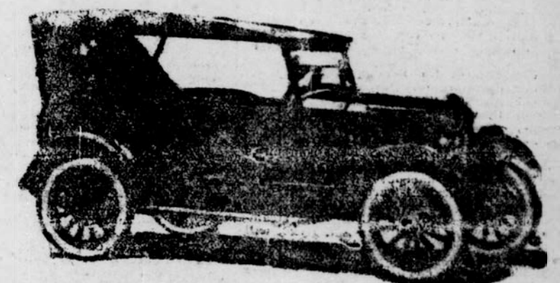

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SHARE BAZAR.

5th MAY 1924.

		12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	–	400	397-8	
Bombay Cotton	–	520	500	
Bombay Dyeing	–	677-8-81-4 78-12	80-676-4	
Century	–	351-4-55	53-72-352-8	
Nagpur	–	458-12-61-4	60-461-4	
Colaba	–	173-12-75	75-173-12	
Crescent ex-divi.	–	220-21-4	20-215	
Indore ex-divi.	–	372-8-65-76	67-8-365	
Kohinoor	–	1050	1050	
New Great	–	341-4-42-8-40	40-342-8	
Pearl ex-divi.	–	495-85	82-8-47-8	
Phoenix	–	460	462-8	
Bharucha	–	225-37-8	30 226-4	
Simplex	–	231-4-33-12-32-8	30-232 8	
Swan ex-divi.	–	750	750	
Swadesh	–	497-8-500-496 4	501-4-506	
Pabni	–	290	280	
Fazal	–	817-8-20-17 8	20-816-4	
Mathuradas	–	295	295	
Tata Mill	–	245	235	
Globe	–	60	60	
Mysore	–	252-8	112-8	
Madhavji	–	252-8	252-8	
Finlay ex-divi.	–	540	540	
Gokak	–	103-12	105	
Edward Sassoon	–	200	190	
Meyer Sassoon	–	142-8	132-8	
Alcock	–	182-8	172-8	
Bombay Burma Old	–	285	285	
Bombay Elec. Tram	–	86-14	86-14	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	–	85	80	
Bundi Cement	–	7-14	7-12	
Central E. Mining	–	22-8	20	
Indian Cement	–	50	50	
Katni Cement Ordy.	–			
Shivrajpur	–			
Tata Steel Ordy.	–	25-4	25	
Tata Steel Defd.	..	86-4 85	86-4 87-8	

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 5.

S S Barala, Miller, Busreh.
S S Aquiles, Valeich, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

May 5.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Clearway, Dyke, Dunkirk.
S S Aquila, Barachal, Calcutta.
S S Clan Macferlane, Mokopeac, Calicut.
S S Lanterfels, Wittingberg, Hamburg.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ahmedi for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Karapara for Durban.
Steamer Aquileia for Genoa.
Steamer Dongola for London.
Steamer Glenmoor for Antwerp.
Steamer Barelstan for Antwerp.

S S Barala:—The E I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain A C Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clearway:—The T M Company's steamer Clearway, 2411 tons, Captain J E Dyke, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Lanterfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Lanterfels, 3899 tons, Captain Whittingburn, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, May 5.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Lanterfels, 3349, Karachi, 6/5 L H B.
2 Mantua, 5889, London, 10/5, M M & Co.
4 Mashobra, 5731, K'chi, 8/5, M M & Co.
5 Sado Maru, 3627, Kobe, 12/5, N Y Kaisha.
6 Clan Macfarlane, 3549, Calicut, 5/5, J F. and Co.
2 City of Nagpur, 6,288, K'chi, 7/5, K N Co.
11 Hoogkerk, 3170, Colombo, N.F., E D Sassoon and Co.
13 Englecton, 4463, Jeddah, 12/5, A Nemazee and Co.
15 Polevera, 6,014, New York, 3/5, Graham and Co.
16 Arcturus, 3,815, N Y., 4/5, Volkart Bros.
22 Piave, 4662, Barcelona, A F, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Cl. Macnaughten, 3,294, M F, M E, J F and Co.
3 Minerie 2968 Calcutta 5/5 F E C & Co.
4 Varsova, 1967, Busra, 3/5, M M and Co.
6 Orna 2997, Calcutta, 5/5 M M & Co.
7 Clearway, 2417, Dunkirk, 3/5, T M Co.
9 Massilia 3251 L'gool 8/5 Graham & Co.
10 & 11 Garbrits, 3304, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Chanda, 3951, N.F. 8/5, M M and Co.
B Tabor 2356, Aberdeen, 10/5, T M & Co.
C & E Ranee, 3634, Coasting, 4/5, T M & Co.
D & E Kidderpore, 8263, Kobe, N.F., M M & Co.
E Zayani 2627, N F, N F, H S S & Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
N Chindwara 3302, N.F., N.F., M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Durania due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 1st June, Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 15th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I N Co.
Makla due about 13th July Agent B I N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 9th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 26th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Bombay due about 30th April, Agent K N Co.
Branksom Hall, due about 4th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 18th May, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

of 26 years' fame all over the world.
Letter No. of the firm:—33727.
To,
Messrs. K.P. RAY & J.P. RAY Bros.,
Dept. No. 5 Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Many thanks for your very kind card No. 33,366.

Your specific was used by me for 3 months in 1917 and practically effected a complete cure. Age—28. The case was, I may say, one of incipient consumption.

Kindly send me the paper in question and oblige. I should like to have a copy of it in English, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telegu and Canarese language.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble and thanking you once again for all your kindness. With kindest regards.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
Prof. RAMANA SARASWATI,
M.A., F.R.R.A., W.S.I., etc., etc.,
Honorary Principal,
Saraswati Perta,
Hariharpur,
(MYSORE STATE.)

3-3-1919.

Note—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

City of Hongkong due about 16th June. K N Co.

Othello due about 9th May, Agent J E Co.
Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J E Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Marienfels due about 5th May, Agent E Edward.
Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent E Edward.
Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent E Edward.
Oxenfels due about 31st May, Agent Edward.

EXPORTS.

May 5.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—41 bales wool, G. Jethamand, 1000 cwt oil cakes, J Permanand; 3 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co. 50 bales cotton L Abercrombie and Co.; 35 cask condiment, A Punjab and Son, 51 bales cotton, C Jivanlal and Co., 201 cwt. mustard seed, C. Jivanlal and Co. 10 bales wool, J Kanji; 47 bales wool, D Kundanmal; 15 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 35 bales wool, H H Sakur; 62 bales wool, G Gumanmal; 300 bales cotton, B Damji and Co. 3001 cwt. myrobollam, B Damji and Co. 15 bales grey cotton twist, E Shantilal, 6 bales wool for carpet, Shampi Mal.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—200 cwt Nuxvamica, V Bhaskar.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—3000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros. 45 bales wool for carpet, Shamji Mal.

S S Arcturus for New York:—15 cases card moms, N C Bhesania, 210 cwt gum karaya, N Mulji, 19 bales goat skin, E N Stein.

S S Arcturus for Philadelphia:—28 cask goat skin, Deccan T Co. 111 bales wool for carpet, Shamji Mal.

S S Mantua for London:—4 bundles woollen carpet, Hajioff; 100 bales wool, K M Nathoo; 65 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co. 6 bales sheep skins, H B Rawji; 19 cwt. gum tragancanth, M H Dehdashti; 49 bales cow hides, A Abdulla and Co.; 10 bales wool ian carpet, Thos Cook and Son; 30 cwt fishmaws, E Dhanji; 61 bundles woollen carpet, H A Abrahimoff; 20 bbundles fox skin, H A Abrahimoff; 24 bales cow hides, H N and H Essa; 15 bales goat skin, H E Rahimbhoy; 19 bales sheep skin, L Hasam; 7 bales goat skin, L. Hasam; 100 cwt. kangseed, N Bhaskar; 17 bales hemp, J Dawoodbhoy, 5809 cwt ground nut oil cake, N V Valmeomad.

S S Aquilia for Genoa:—330 bales cotton, Langley and Co.; 720 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros.; 55 bales cotton ily, K Vishram and Co. 1000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros. 11000 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros. 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co. 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co. 275 bales cotton, K Deochand and Co.

S S Aquilia for Naples:—1000 cwt. c storseed, Strauss and Co. 6000 cwt. rape seed, Strauss and Co. 610 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S City of Nagpur for Liverpool:—8 bales wool, H K Rahimbhoy; 35 bales goat hair, H K Rahimbhoy; 1000 cwt oil cakes, J. Permanand; 50 gross tons wheat pollard, Bombay Co.; 1200 bales cotton, Raiji Bros.

S S City of Nagpur for Marseilles:—4000 cwt. linseed, Raiji Bros.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—4000 cwt. crushed bones, E C Nanji.

S S Mashobra for Middlesbrough:—50 tons Tin clipping, J K Sheth.

S S Clearway for Leith or Dunkirk:—2000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co.

S S Clearway for Leith:—340 bales hides fleshing, N V Valmohmad.

S S Tabor for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton Langley and Co.

S S Domala for London:—4000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros. 26 cwt kaju nut, G Khatasi; 50 bales hemp, D M Dungaji; 100000 cwt. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 75 cwt turmeric G Suchidina and Co.

S S Domala for Hamburg:—20 tons crushed bones, Bijapur Mahomed and Co. 61 cwt. gum arabic, G Suchidina and Co. 10 bales twine cutting jute, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros. 110 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export.

S S Bardestine for Genoa:—300 tons old iron, R Bossi and Co. 300 tons old iron, A S Mohnbhai.

S S Lt.-St. Lambert Bic for Haiphong:—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Abyssa for Genoa:—400 cwt linseed, K M Nathoo.

S S Kidderpore for Hongkong:—400 bales cotton G M Twist, Sassoon J David and Co. 500 bales cotton Sassoon J. David and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—507 bales cotton, H Neilsey and Co. 500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co. 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha 101 bales cotton, N Mamiff; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 600 bales cotton Raiji Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Moji:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Hongkong:—40 cwt. gum Arabic, N Mulji.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—800 bbales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co. 200 bbales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Sadu Maru for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton, A Dalmdas; 600 bales cotton, Japan Cotton, T Co.; 200 bales cotton, K D Tata and Co.

S S Sadu Maru for Osaka:—30 cwt Indian chutney, M M Punjaji and Co. 100 bales cotton, J K Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Raiji Bros.

S S Sadu Maru for Yokochi:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Sadu Maru for Nagaya:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

May 5.

S S Massilia from Liverpool. Agents. W. and A Graham and Co.:—911 cases cottons, 370 bales cottons, 177 bales cottons yarn, 220 cases yarn, 68 cases yarn, 300 casks common soap, 1815 boxes common soap, 40 cases bleached cotton, 45 cases grey cotton yarn, 109 bales grey cotton yarn, 21 cases toilet soap, 100 casks china clay, 16007 bundles galved corr. sheet, 240 drums caustic soda, 100 mats extended cloves, 91 cases aluminium circles, 54 barrels saltmonic, 95 bales old newspaper, 29 bales cotton wool, 170 bales galved plain sheet, 600 bales yellow metal sheet, 140 D/bags nnc salt, 121 cases biscuits, 15 cases hams and bacons, 200 cases condensed milk, 75 cases writing ink, 20 cases polishing soap, 200 cases bath bricks, 12 bales printing paper, 170 bales paper, 10 cask vinegar, 24 trusses hair belting 14 cas ecrivets 500 bags soda ash, 13 cases waterproof coat, 95 barrels tallow, 12 crates jars.

From New York: 11458 bundles galved corr sheets, 19 drums zinc chloride, 32 bales paper.

From Glasgow:—56 cases cottons, 57 cases sewing cotton reels, 833 cases whisky, 20 cases sauce, 10 cases ale, 670 Hhds ale, 100 Hhds. Bratish bulk ale, 584 bundles galved sheets, 90 barrels paraffin wax, 255 barrels barrels coal pitch, 132 cask coal pitch, 100 kegs bicromate of potash, 6357 plates hard spelter, 1000 earthenware jars, 18350 loose fire bricks

S S Chanda from Calcutta. Agents M M and Co.:—8242 bags rice, 2500 sockets, 700 kegs red lead, 30 crates betelnnal, 22 cases soap, 314 bags betel nut, 300 bags boiled cement, 1660 bags cocoanut, 175 bags cocoanut (moist) 167 bags cocoanut (dry), 1404 bags copra, 2478 bags cotton seed, 50 bags liverpool salt, 98 bags turmeric, 262 barrels pitch, 20 cases porcelain ware, 50 cases tea, 271 chest Tea, 104 jottas coir yarn, 241 bales cotton, 428 bales gunnies, 65 bundles gunnies, 800 pockets or bags radiophas.

S S Mour from Bankock. Agents F F Campbell and Co.:—237 pieces teak square, 1497 pieces teak planks, 63634 pieces teak scantling, 5769 bundles teak scantling 600 bundles yeng battons, 13 cases perfumery.

S S Glemoor from Durban. Agents D B Napoleon:—3379 17/20 tons coal.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

oipitation. Cool nights. Daily Official Government Forecast says: Western belt unsettled, all balance belt generally fair. Small Saturday market. Scattered selling.

(2) July highest 16.40, lowest 16.32, range .08 points.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:

"Narrow market easily influenced either way."

COTTON.

Liverpool, May. 3.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp.	3000
„ „ Sales of East Indian	200
Imports	Nil

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot quiet.	..	17.56
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	23.50
New York 11 a.m.	May	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	
	Oct.	
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May, July	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 5.

Months	To-day's price.
May	16.81—10
June	..
July	16.26—09
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	14.10—07
Nov.	..
December	..
January	..
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
May	..
Egyptians—	
July	21.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 3.

Months	To-day's Price
May	16.91—17
June	16.71—15
July	16.35—15
August	15.57—15
September	14.82—12
October	14.17—12
November	13.84—12
December	13.73—13
January	13.62—11
February	13.53—11
March	13.50—12
April	13.45—11
May	13.40—11
Tone—Quiet.	

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 3.

Months.	To-day's price
May	22.05+23
June	21.78+15
July	21.60+15
August	21.30—15
September	20.95—15
October	19.80+15
November	19.30+15
December	19.10+13
January	18.90+13
February	18.75+13
March	18.75+13
April	18.75+13
May	18.75+13

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 3.

M.G. Bengal Good	11.20
„ „ Fully Good	11.60
„ „ Fine	12.00
No. 1 Comra Good	11.75
„ „ Fully Good	12.25
„ „ Fine	12.75
M. G. Broach, Good	13.35
„ „ Fully Good	13.75
„ „ Fine	14.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.10
„ „ Fully Good	11.50
„ „ Fine	11.90

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, May 3.

	Bales
Total in Sight	10,372.000
Egyptian Visible Supply ..	265,000
East Indian „ „ ..	375,000
American „ „ ..	1.814.000
Other „ „ ..	148,000
Total Sales	9,000
East Indian Sales	1,500
East Indian Stock	106,000
„ „ Forwarded ..	5,800
„ „ Actual Export ..	400
„ „ Imports ..	9,000
„ „ Speculation ..	6,100
American Afloat	31,000
East Indian Afloat	132,000
Total Afloat	187,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 3.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	6,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	
„ Exports to Continent ..	4,000
Futures at New York ..	
„ „ „ May ..	29.70—
„ „ „ July ..	27.9+—15
„ „ „ October ..	24.20—07
„ „ „ Dec. ..	23.60—08
Spot Cotton at New York ..	30.05—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	28.75—13
Futures „ „ July ..	27.49—16
„ „ „ Oct ..	23.57—07
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15 1/8
Silver Foreign mined ..	64

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May, 3.

Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta	
May Sellers	26/
July Sellers	23/
July/Sept. Sellers	22/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
July/Sept. Sellers	23/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	23/1
Tone.—Neglected.	

WHEAT.

London, May 3.

A/M Sellers ..	43/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs.	
A/M Buyers	42/9
AUSTRALIAN A/M Sellers firmer for demand	47/3
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	20/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi ..	
April, May Paid 15/3 ..	45/9
Tone:—firmer Heavy Shipments	
Wheat Afloat to U.K	2,720,000
Wheat, Cargo West Australian April Paid	48 3/8

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May. 5. (6- p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 8 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	43 0 0	6 7 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 14 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 9 0	11 1 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 11 0	12 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 5 0	11 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	74 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	71 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	67 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, Black	64 0 0	13 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 6 0	11 14 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	30 0 0	..
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	39 0 0	5 12 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	6 8 6
Wheat, A/S	7 1 0
Linseed, May	12 3 0
Linseed Sept.	12 13 3
Groundnuts M/J ..	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/J	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	74 4 0
Cotton Seeds J/J ..	5 10 0

METALS.

London, May 3

English best Selected Copper	.. £ 67 1/8
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	.. £ 63 3/8
Copper Braziers	.. „ 85
Yellow Metal	.. „ 8
Hard Spelter	28 3/8 nomenal
Corrugated Sheets	.. £ 17 1/8
TIN BLOCK	.. £ 240 10 0

BRASS

Bombay, May 5.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English ..	3/4	65 0 0
Do	1	62 8 0
Do	1 1/4	62 8 0
Do	1 1/2	62 8 0
Do	1 3/4	62 8 0
Do	2	62 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 5.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	71 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	72 8 0
Copper	2/	72 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		79 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		61 0 0
to 1 1/4 to 1 1/2	1 3/4 to 2	60 8 0 60 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		71 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4 „ „ 1 1/4		72 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, May 3.

		Rs. a. p.
Kishchand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1 0 6
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0 15 3
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Lighthouse ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan	..No. 40 /1	1 13 0
Japan	..No. 42 /2	1 15 0
Japan	..No. 20	1 2 9
Japan	..No. 32	1 9 0

LINSEED.

London, May. 3

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
May/June Sellers	£ 19 1/8
Tone:—Steadily held.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
May/Aug Buyers ..	36/9
Sept/Dec. Paid and buyers.	36/3
Linseed afloat	47.000

RUBBER.

London, May 3

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June/July	11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	12
Tone:—Steady ess pressile to sellver	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May, 5

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on May 4, 1924.

Cotton	8550 Bales
Wheat	12056 Cwts.
Linseed	12114 „
Rape, etc.	613 „
Gingellyseed	492 „
Poppyseed	934
Groundnuts	150 „
Castorseed	5789 „
Rice	5506 „
Myrabollams	4418 „
Cottonseed	3090 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	4967 „
Juwar	1484 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Sajri	1490 „
Coal	3825 Tons

Economic & Financial Review.

BY "KRISTODAS".

The report for which a large number of our countrymen had been waiting with anxious expectancy has at last been published and though no detailed criticisms have come from any industrialists either interested in the industry itself or in the general development of the country, the general note is one of satisfaction. It is too bulky a volume to enable opinion to be formed on it on systematic lines within a short time. The report is being studied and digested and there is no doubt that before the date fixed for discussion of the report by the Legislative Assembly there will be formed an intelligent public opinion not only with regard to the general aspects of the report, but also with regard to details of suggestions. The Board was not entrusted with the work, as they themselves observe in paragraph 123 "the general question of free trade versus protection is not in any way within the terms of our reference and in so far as the objections to protective duties brought before us whether in the written representations or in the oral evidence merely state the objections to those protective duties, they are beyond our scope and need not be discussed." They had merely to consider the special circumstances affecting the steel industry and whether the cost of securing its development was greater than the advantages likely to be obtained.

A REAL BASIC INDUSTRY.

The Tarin Board has emphasised that the steel industry is a real basic industry and comes fully within the definition of all those industries which according to the Fiscal Commission were entitled to claim protection. The Tarin Board has performed a very signal service by emphasising repeatedly in their report that the steel industry is the real key industry of this country and that if this does not come within the purview of protection they do not know which other industry would. The non-official Tarif Commission appointed in Great Britain at the time of the Chamberlaine agitation for protection reported that iron and steel were the real key industries which required protection. Already at Jamshedpur several subsidiary industries have grown up round the parent industry and all these stand the imminent risk of closing down unless the parent industry on which they rely for their support receives such a substantial measure of protection as would ensure it against partial or immediate dissolution through foreign competition. Just as banking, insurance and shipping are the three main props of the modern commerce, iron and steel forms one of the main props of modern industrialism.

BIG BUSINESS.

Whether India should follow in the footsteps of western nations in nurturing and promoting the so-called Big Business is a moot question. A proper appreciation of Ruadair Economics and a real imbibing of the doctrines of this school of thought will preclude this Big Business from taking possession of India in its grips as it has all the European countries. Even when however India engages on all the incubus of western economics and follows according to her peculiar genius Ruadair Economics there will be still scope for such industries as iron and steel. The methods adopted in promoting the industry may be different; the means used in fostering its growth may not be the same as those used now. Ideals set before the workers may not be the same as the ideals which inspired the present authorities and yet what we are concerned with is the fact that even a self-reliant and self-contained India will have an iron and steel industry. The industry may not be perhaps organised on the colossal scale familiar to the West as the Tata Iron and Steel Works are. We may have a greater distribution of it in villages. Even in her palmiest and most ancient days India had evidently an iron and steel industry put conducted as all her other industries were as a sort of cottage industry and we have not heard of any mammoth factories employing thousands of people. If then iron and steel industry is a necessity and will be a necessity we must see how to ensure its safety and growth in face of a stermuous foreign competition. The moral weapons are in the form of peaceful persuasion but these weapons may not have effects at least for the present on that class of consumers which mainly uses iron and steel. Tarif duties is another weapon which is widely used all over the world by practically all the nations which want to have their industries developed. These duties are not going to be discriminative against any particular country but they will be a wall set round our industry so that it can grow up in peace without any disturbance from outside. These tarif duties can be perverted to immoral uses as armaments are. Just as armaments however in the hands of a noble and chivalrous nation can be used only for self-defence and safe-guarding of the honour and self-respect of its manhood and womanhood Tarif duties in the hands of a self-controlled people will only be used for protecting the national industries, and not for purposes of exploitation or intimidation or as a prolific cause of irritation to others. We can therefore use this weapon of Tarif Duties for protecting the iron and steel industry.

THE TATAS.

It is only men with vision who can work and develop what they have undertaken with almost prophetic fervour and far-sightedness. The Tatas had this vision. They too in their own way wanted to follow a star to its destination of good for their country and their countrymen. The Iron and Steel Company was one of these inspirations. As I have said in the previous paragraph the method and manner of the location of the Company and the development of its Works may not be in consonance with the genius of the people. The Works however a splendid specimen illustrating what practical patriotism can do when moved and guided by an inner vision. The Tata Works have ceased to be Tatas and are now a sort of a national heir-loom. Whatever defects there are should by all means be removed but the nation should clearly and emphatically say to all, whether foreigners or Indians, who want to injure this institutions, "*hands off.*"

ELEVATING THE INSTITUTION.

If the Iron and Steel works are to be considered a national concern and if the Indian people are inspired with the zeal of the religious fight they are waging all the leaders must put their heads together with the revered heads of the Tatas so to conduct the organisation and the Works as to be in consonance with the principles we have chosen to accept for our warfare, be it political or economic. Though it is not a cottage industry and represents industrialism of the West on a very colossal scale the whole outlook of the management can be so changed as to make it almost like a cottage industry so far as the happiness and comforts of its workers are concerned. One of the banes of modern industrialism is its ethical ruin it brings upon all those who are concerned with it one way or the other. Here again the administration and management can be placed on such a pedestal as to disprove this theory and as to become a veritable temple of industrialism, a place in the jungle from whence it may draw its inspiration.

OBJECTIONS TO PROTECTION.

Mr. Fisher of Calcutta led the opposition against any ideal of protection for steel and the Tarin Board has done well in analysing the principal objections and replying to them one after the other. The main objection was that any increase in the duties would press harshly upon the agriculturists. The agriculturists being almost a voiceless people, every one who has an axe to grind takes upon himself the self-imposed task of being the custodian of their rights and interests. Government of India officials declared themselves for long as the real friends the agriculturists. That symposium has been to a large extent exposed and now comes the Anglo-Indian commercial community making a claim to the same title. The Tarin Board examines this contention very well and remarks that if all the steel bars imported into or produced in India are used for no other purpose than to provide the agriculturists with steel an increase of the duty to 30 per cent. would mean an annual burden of about Rs. 45 lakhs spread over a population of 300 millions of much less than one anna a head. The Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, very well said in his evidence that the direct effect of protection for steel on agriculturists was negligent and that the cultivators would be affected if at all mainly through any consequential increase in railway rates that might result. What has to be guarded against is as a matter of fact demoralisation of politics which what has to be guarded against is as a matter of fact demoralisation of politics which generally accompanies the introduction of protection in any country. As I have said before the Tarin duties like armaments are a very delicate and dangerous piece of mechanism to be placed in irresponsible hands. Both are liable to be perverted to uses for which they were never meant. The United States has given some object lessons in the moral risks to which a people would expose themselves when they commit themselves to protection. Vested interests which stand to gain through the imposition of additional duties do not mind spending a few thousands or even something more or even a few million dollars some times in getting their favourite duty which may mean a profit of millions to them. Lobbying is therefore resorted to very much and from every corner of the countries strings are pulled against which sometimes it becomes impossible for members to offer any resistance. It is this danger that has to be guarded against the most.

SUGGESTIONS.

I would not like to rush in where Angels fear to tread in the matter of examining detailed suggestions of the Board. I may say this however that in their examination of the whole problem the Board appears to have under-estimated or not taken into account the effects of Continental competition. The prices which are given of bars, sheets and structural shapes bnat is, beams, angles, etc., are more or less if we mistaken not British prices and the Continental prices are much less. It will require therefore much higher duty than what is recommended by the Board if the Continental competition has to be withstood. They say in paragraph 142 "a specific duty of Rs. 30 a ton is not sufficient to enable the Indian manufacturer to sell his bars at an average price of Rs. 160 a ton in competition with Continental bars in all Indian markets. We have taken into account however the fact that at Jamshedpur bars are manufactured to a standard with which the Continental bars do not pete with bars manufactured in the United Kingdom the price of which is somewhat higher. I cannot claim to know the technicality of the industry but one cannot understand why bars should be manufactured in conformity with the standards of the United Kingdom and not the Continental standard especially when the former specifications entail a much higher percentage of working costs. It has been an unnatural procedure that specifications should be fixed in this country upon what is known as the British standard. Our concerns should set an example in getting the specifications changed. I admit that the Government Departments, which are ruled by a very strict red-tape will refuse tenders of articles which differed in specifications to the slightest extent Indian manufacturers should fight however, against the unnatural standards to which they are made to conform their products and should insist upon Indian specifications being specially prepared. With regard to rails, the Board has suggested instead of a specific duty the granting of a bounty. Rails are coming mostly from the United Kingdom and it is not possible to see how the granting of a mere bounty will assist in protecting the try wants not merely a help but also protection against foreign imports and a mere bounty will not prove such a protection as is wanted. The Board has fixed the operation of the proposals for three years. "both because of the uncertainty as to the future course of world prices and the probability of a decided drop in the cost of production." It is to my mind is very undesirable. Three years is too short a period to judge the effects of such a big experiment or even of any industry to sufficient by establish itself. This limitation on the contrary will create an atmosphere of hesitation and people interested in the industry will create an atmosphere of hesitation and people interested in the industry will not venture to take a big jump. This enquiry has cost about Rs. 16,000 and it will not be desirable, letting alone the question of cost, to introduce in the trading and industrial world such a factor of doubt and hesitation as are necessarily connected with any fixing of the time limit to such a short period of three years.

COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR APRIL

All articles 50 per cent.
Food only 43 per cent.

The Labour Office estimates that in April 1924 the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was three points below the level of the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index was approximately 153 in March and 150 in April 1924. The general index is 22 per cent below the high-water mark reached in October 1920. 9 per cent below the twelve-monthly average of 1922, and 4 per cent below the twelve-monthly average of 1923. The index has now reached a level approximating to that of July 1918.

The cost of living index has shown a definite downward tendency for the last two months. There was an all round fall in food prices, especially food-grains, in April. The general level of retail prices of food articles fell by 4 points owing to a fall of 5 points in cereals, 3 points in pulses and 4 points in other food articles. The clothing group showed a rise of one point during the month.

PAUCITY OF HOUSES.

RENT ACT TO BE EXTENDED.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. V. J. Patel, presiding. After some preliminary business had been transacted, nearly 75 minutes were sent in the discussion of a proposition moved by Mr. Mohanlal Desai asking Government that the Rent Act should be extended for a further period of five years. In support of his arguments he said the paucity of houses was still there and the Development Department and the Improvement Trust were not able to keep to their building programme. There was depression all round and the removal of the Act would be disastrous to the city, he said. Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji moved that the question be referred to a Committee. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh moved another amendment reducing the period of extension from five to three years to meet with the views of all. This was found acceptable, and the Corporation adopted the amendment by a majority.

STREET LAMP-POSTS ADVERTISEMENT.

The following letter was referred to the Roads Committee for consideration and report. The Trades Advertising Company wrote: "that they intended placing advertisement boards measuring 1'-6"- by 2'-6" against all streets lamp-posts under the Municipality and that they had made a similar proposal to the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation which had met with his approval. They added that they were agreeable to pay reasonable rent per post and would be thankful to know the terms on which they would have to do the work.

DEMOLITION OF STABLES.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association forwarding copy of letter addressed to the Improvement Trust drawing their attention to the proposed demolition of three big stables in the city and stating that it was no desirable that an important conveyance service should "die" for want of stabling accommodation and that the Corporation might impress upon the Trust the necessity of building new stables.

The Commissioner wrote that in 1919-20 the accommodation for horses in every stables was for 5,072 horses while in 1922-1923 it was for 4,608. But now stables had been built since then and there was an increase of 693 stalls in 1923-24, but after some stables at Bapty Roads were vacated the actual shortage would be 526. He did not think the shortage would inflict any hardship on the public, although it might on the Victoria owners. He ended by writing:

"The victoria is bound in the end to be replaced by the motor taxi-cab and those who cannot pay will have to go by tram and train, as those who now cannot pay the tram and train fares have to go on foot."

The Standing Committee decided to inform the owners in the terms of the letter above.

The Corporation confirmed the decision of the Standing Committee.

EXTENTION OF RENT ACT.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai:—

"That this Corporation requests the Bombay Government to adopt early legislation for the purpose of extending the period of the present Rent Act by five years more from the date of its expiry, in view of the fact that the causes which brought the Act into existence have not yet disappeared."

Mr. Desai said it was a question which concerned all communities in the city. He gave an account of the conditions which brought about the enactment of the Rent Act in the City, and when that Act was amended in 1923 he said it was amended so as to exclude the business places until August, 1924, and places of residehces up to December 1925. There were only three or four months now remaining, and unless they went to Government at once, they might be too late, as the Council was likely to meet in June or July. He said the Development Department and the Improvement Trust had not carried out their building programme, which they had promised and the congestion in the city was not yet relieved and all the difficulties were still there and it would not be possible to stop the reaction which would take place when the Rent Act was once removed. There was a great deal of unemployment and consequent poverty in the City and people were not in a position to pay higher rents. Owing to the abnormal conditions now prevailing the good relations between landlords and their tenants had disappeared and they were at loggerheads with each other now. Both the Development Department and the Improvement Trust had not provided the houses they had promised and the people were still pressed for accommodation. The Development Department were now telling them that their programme of chawls would not be finished before the end of 1926, and what were the people to do in the meantime. Nothing was done at the Colaba Reclamation up to now, there was only a blank wall there and nothing else. The land at Chembur and Vadala was not taken up by the people for one reason or other. Was the Act to be done away with before they were provided with more houses, he asked? If they could not give more buildings to the citizens, then the Rent Act must continue. In Calcutta the Rent Act was extended to 1928 and the House of Commons had passed a Rent Restriction Act extending the period to 1928 and reducing the rent from 40 to 25 per cent, that was to say a reduction of 15 per cent. It was said that living in Bombay was even more costly than in London, and it was greater reason, therefore, why the Act should be extended.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson seconding said she had great pleasure in doing so since she was in the Managing Committee of the Bombay Tenants' Association as Mr Tairsee had told them. The Act was brought into force by Government to cope with the conditions which were engendered in this city. The era of high prices was still with them and she felt confident that the removal of the Act would entail an immediate rise in rentals, thus further complicating the conditions of living for the great majority of the inhabitants of the city. Some time ago the Land Manager of the Improvement Trust had written against the Rent Act. He said that even the godown and shop keepers who were paying them very large rents were becoming defaulters owing to slackness in trade, and for want of accommodation in the vicinity of their premises, they were unable to re-establish their trade. She, therefore, thought that the protection of tenants was still imperatively necessary. The large number of tenants in this city, she was sure, could place their case in the hands of the democratic Corporation.

Mr. Mathooradas Tricumji said as a responsible body which represented all kinds of views they should not express their opinion one way or the other, and the best solution of the matter was to refer the question to a Committee, and he moved accordingly.

Mr. Jehangir Bomon-Behram seconding said while he held no property in the city it was proper that the question should be threshed out in a committee. The Rent Act was after all an emergency measure, and they must enquire whether an extension was now required, and they could do that by referring the question to a committee.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said it was not very long ago that a lawyer had charged one of the Municipal employees Rs. 1,200 and when the charge was reduced by a subcommittee of lawyers he had refused to accept that amount. They were all concerned parties in the matter. They did not want to give any relief to the landlords, but the pleaders wanted to charge any fees they liked; so did the doctors. Mrs. Hodgkinson had said it was a case of necessity; necessity was the mother of invention and if some tenants could pay double the rent as in the case of Kirtiker's Wadi, they certainly could pay the normal rent. But the tenants were actually sub-letting their premises and taking *pagdi* and in fact they had become the owners of the premises they were occupying. The Colaba Reclamation was not for the housing of poorer classes but for the better classes. There was a large number of buildings vacant at Ballard Pier, but while those who wished to live at Apollo Bunder paid higher rents they did not like to go to Ballard Pier. The reason why people did not like to go to live in the Development chawls was that two tenants could not live in the same room. Out of 16,000 landlords in the city there were about 7,000 widows who were entirely dependent on their rents and they must take their condition into consideration, he said.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said it was a pity that Mrs. Hodgkinson was trembling when she was making her speech.

There were objections raised to this remark by Mr. Nariman and others.

Dr. Sukhia said they must not take into consideration when discussing such matters the sex of the speakers, but consider the questions on their own merits. He said the tenants were not entitled to take part in the discussion, as they were interested parties, and the President should have interfered in the matter.

The President ruled that they were perfectly entitled to take part.

Those who had not an inch of land in the city, Dr. Sukhia said, were always clamouring for something more, and not only Mr. Mohanlal was doing so but even a lady? Their experience was that whenever a tenant was taken to the court it was shown that they had played mischief. The landlords wanted justice on the matter, and yet they were trampled down under the foot and the tenants were the real mischief makers!

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay said if the landlords cared they would see that there was a great dearth of houses even now and at Girgaum it was difficult to a find a single room for even Rs. 50. She was sorry that Mrs. Hodgkinson was attacked by Dr. Sukhia. It was the duty of the rich to make good use of their money and they should build houses for the less fortunate of their fellow-citizens.

Dr. V. G. Deshmukh said he was opposed to the amendment. The Rent Act question was a very pressing one and the discussion in the Committee would go on for months. Everybody knew everything about the Act, and it was absolutely useless to discuss it further. If they did not like the proposition he would move that the period of extension be reduced from five to three years, and he hoped this would meet with their requirements.

Dr. D. D. Sathaye seconded.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said the Rent Act could be extended not by the Government but by the Legislative Council, and it was for the representatives of the people to move for it in the Council.

Mr. R. A. Gole was opposed to a Committee, as he did not think much good would come out of it. He thought that if the Rent Act were removed the position of the tenants would be very difficult. While there were bad landlords there were also good landlords he said and gave the instance of his own landlord. People did not like to live in the Development chawls because the rent was too much.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan thought the extension of the Rent Act would press heavily on Mahomedans who had to invest their money in land compulsorily. He thought the Rent Act was tantamount to confiscation, and was against all principles of equity and justice. The Act was passed as a war measure and the war was finished and still they were clamouring for its extension. If they could justify the rent act they could then as well justify a capital levy he said.

Dr. Cosmos Fernandes also opposed the appointment of a Committee, as he said those who had invested their money in Government paper were getting lower rates of interest, and there was no harm if the landlords also got a lower income.

Dr. Dadachanji also supported the appointment of a Committee.

Dr. Deshmukh's amendment was then adopted asking the Government to extend the Rent Act for a period of three years.

The Corporation then adjourned to Wednesday 5-40 p.m.

NOTICE OF MOTION IN COUNCIL.

Mr. K. F. Nariman had addresed the following letter to the Secretary, the Legislative Council:—

Please not that at the next Session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at Poona, I shall move the following amendment to the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, Bombay Act II of 1918 as amended by Act VII of 1918 and Act III of 1923.

That instead of the present sub-clause (b) to Section I, the following sub-clause be substituted:—

Clause (b):—"This Act shall be in force upto 31st August 1926 in the Municipal district and cantonement of Karachi, and in any other place in which this Act is in operation up to 31st day of December 1928 in respect of all the premises including dwelling houses and business quarters."

"Provided that the expiration of this Act shall not render recoverable any rent which during the continuance thereof was irrecoverable or affect the right of a tenant to recover any sum which during the continuance thereof was under this Act recoverable by him."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

B. Sc. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

CLASS I WITH DISTINCTION.

V H Acharya.

CLASS I.

M G Desai, R M Desai, S S Gupte, S D Bhave.

CLASS II.

G K Bapat, K H Mehta, S M Pande, R K Torgskar, R V Ghanekar, M C Muckattira, V N Patwardhan, M H Shah, V L Athavale, G S Barve, B N Desai, P N Joshi, S B Kulkarni, M P Lakhani, T G Sadarangani, A B Thadani, D B Arte, G M Deshpande, M H Mehta, D R Chaubal, R P Mehta, G A Mhaisker, J A Taraporewala, **N D Engineer**, V V Apte, R M Mukerji, G A Shaikh.

PASS.

D G Aloni, S V Ambedkar, P T Bhende, K T Bhide, T Y Deo, H R Desai, S M Deshpande, V T Godambe, S R Godbole, B D Karve, C J Kothari, R B Kotwal, R D Kumbhar, S V Limaye, M M Patel, H S Saharasrabudhe, N T Talati, K M Thakore, B S Unde, N T Vaidya, Y D Devasthali, M H Joshi, N M Shah, B L Thakore, P K Lohogaonkar, N S Bengali, D G Bhalerao, J M Dandekar, G W Deodhar, S G Dighe, P M Dikshit, L C Gandhi, G S Joshi, A G Kamat, M P Kanga, A S Kotwal, C A Lobo, **P S Mehta**, A R Narayanaswamy, K D Nigudkar, Y Nilakanta, M L Shah, R P Talati, K L Tankhewalay, R K Thakore, T S Thkore, D M Wagle, G H Ranade, J N Sabavala, C J D'Monte, S M Memon, K G Bhagvagar, G M Bhatavadekar, R M Patel, D R Toorkey, S R Mysore, J R Palande, V D Apte, S R Gangakhedkar, R B Gode, P V Phanse.

PASSED IN THE SUBSIDIARY SUBJECT ONLY.

F D'Abreo, D D Damle, K N Deshpande, R G Dholakia, **S K Joshi**, R G Kulkarni, P P Mirchandani, D S Nadkarni, K N Phadke, K W Rawalgaonkar, K N Sethna, V M Ullal, V V Bapat, E L D'Avoine, G B Jambusarwala, D J Pancholi, G C Ponda, V N Anantapur, B B Badchhape, K K Deshpande, D H Kalkundrikar, V K Koparkar, M G Shah, K B Shroff, D M Munshi, G T Athavale, G U Bhansali, M V Bhavnani, N A Bokdawala, N B Cama, A R Chico, R M Dalal, M F Desai, D D Deshpande, G P Deshpande, S C Devadatha, A K Dhairyawan, P R Dholakia, T D Dholakia, R H Dole, G H Hatalkar, D N Jayakar, S V Joshi, S V Karandikar, D N Karmarkar, H M Mirchandani, B M Nileshwar, H J Notani, S K Paralkar, J B Parekh, B D Patel, B K Patel, R B Patel, P V Pawar, P G Pradhan, K M Shah, A T Tahiliani, B M Tarkunde, M M Upadhyay, P D Dalvi, B G Desai, Y J Desai, H D'Souza, S A Dotivala, R D Hora, B H Khan, E H Kurwa, A B Mehta, M S Mehta, S Mohamad, V V Patil, D J Pinto, J G Rangnekar, **O L Sequeira**, A S Tata, F J Fonseca, P R Gokarn, J C Ramchandani, S F B Tyabji, B Bhatnagar, K N Deshpande, V G Gogte, K J Akut, E K Kotwal, D R Marathe, V P Shintre, M M Wadhwana, M P Mehta, G M Patel, H D Tendulkar.

ID MUBARAK.

TO OUR MUSLIM COUNTRYMEN.

The trials of Islam are not yet over. After two decades of war-fare, real peace is not yet restored to Islam. Wars were forced on Turkey by the Balkan States in the beginning of this century. Italy followed in their train. Russia and Britain took the offensive in the great War. And Greece was let loose in Asia Minor after the Armistice! Bosnia-Herzegovania, etc., have been snatched from Turkey in Europe, Tripoli in Africa, and Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia in Asia! Yet, the Islamic world felt grateful to God, that Stamboul, Smyrna and Asia Minor were saved by the heroic Turks, and that Afghanistan had regained its Independence. But the dethronement of the Khalifa has greatly embarrassed and embittered the Muslim world. Rival Claimants have cropped up. They have diplomatic support from certain great Powers. To-day Islam needs greater cohesion, combination and unity. May Muslims realize this early! May Islam, as is interpreted on this side by scholars like Mr. Pickthall, permeate in every Muslim Home and Institute! For that Islam will save the Muslim world, and swiften the unity of Muslims and Hindus, and of Muslims and the whole world! Id Mubarak! May the Khilafat problem be also solved in time! Allaho Akbar! God is greater than all!—Yours, etc.,

LUXMIDAS RUWJI TAIRSEE,
BARJORJI, FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

GURUDWARA QUESTION.

NO LETTER FROM MAHATMA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, May 5.

The Shiromani Committee authoritatively denies that Mahatmaji has written recommending the settlement of the Gurudwara question with the Government and that the Committee has abandoned the Nabha question. No letter from Mahatmaji has been received by the Committee or by any Sikh leader and the Akali Sahayak Bureau has no knowledge of any communication addressed by Mahatmaji on the subject. It is also stated that the Nabha question has not been given up. Negotiations are understood to be proceeding smoothly and it is generally considered that there is an opportunity of favourable settlement now.

SERIOUS DACOITY AT BHANDUP.

ONE MAN SHOT DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, May 4.

On Friday night a frightful dacoiety was committed at Bhandup near Thana, in the house of one Motiram Patel, a koli liquor shopkeeper by a gang consisting of men suspected to be Pathans. Property worth Rs. 2,000 was looted. The loud and piteous cries of the terrified inmates brought some neighbours on the scene, one of whom was shot dead by the dacoits as he was making a gallant effort to seize one of them. Subsequently the bullet was extracted from the head of the deceased at the post mortem. Up to now there is no trace of the miscreants.

Owing to this incident there is unusual panic all over the suburbs which may lead to wholesale evacuation of suburban habitations as people have lost all faith in their safety from raids of dangerous gangs of robbers generally armed with firearms and other dangerous weapons.

A NEW KANARESE MAGAZINE.

Ever since the National Congress under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi recognised the importance of a common language as a factor making for national solidarity and remapped the provinces on a linguistic basis, there has been a marked awakening among the Kanarese and Telugu speaking peoples. The former especially, who were scattered in no less than three British provinces and two Indian States, have found a new existence, which is making itself felt in many directions. In the literary no less than the social, political and industrial spheres, the awakening is unmistakable. Within the brief space of the past two years, a number of new journals, catering for political as well as purely literary minded Karnatakis, have come into existence and the cry is still they come. The latest venture is an illustrated monthly journal published in Bombay since last month under the name of "Kannada Nudi." It is edited by Mr. B. Subramanyam. It is well planned, attractively got up and promises to play the role in the Kanarese-speaking world which the "Modern Review" plays in the English-speaking Indian world. The contributions appearing in the inaugural number cover a variety of interesting topics. The illustrated article on Ajanta especially is noteworthy. The "Gleanings" are well chosen and form a novel feature. The educative value of a journal like "Kannada Nudi" cannot be underrated. We wish the journal a long and bright career of service to the Karnatak.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SERVANT TURNS THIEF.

On the complaint of Ratansi Khairaj, Usman Haji Mahammad stood charged for theft of silk pieces at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandwalla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

Deputy Inspector Husain conducted the prosecution.

The case of the complainant was that the accused was a servant in his shop at Jambli Moholla. One day a customer who was shown a piece of silk fancied it and turned up at the shop the next day to buy it. The piece, which was only one of its kind, when looked for could not be found. The complainant's suspicions were roused and he made enquiries. A cousin of the accused, a hawker of silk, who came to the shop subsequent to the above incident was casually asked by the complainant as to why he had not gone hawking and was told that all the pieces bought by his uncle from his shop were sold. As no pieces were sold by him to the accused he spotted the complainant as the guilty party and made a complaint to the police. The total value of the pieces found missing was Rs. 2843-14-0. A few pieces have been recovered by the police.

The accused pleaded guilty. As the complainant did not press the charge, the accused was awarded 1 day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default 2 months' imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT.

At the same Police Court, Gajanand Narain was charged at the instance of Ramchandra Lakshman with having stolen a purse from the pocket of the complainant.

The complainant deposed that on the 3rd at about 2 p.m. as he was waiting for a tram car at Kandwadi to go to Tardeo, the accused picked his purse from his pocket when he was caught by the complainant and a police constable.

The defence was that the complaint was a false one got up to harass the accused in whose keeping is a woman, Shanti Bai, who is desired by the complainant as well.

In his cross-examination, the complainant denied all knowledge of Shanti Bai. He also denied having been previously convicted on three occasions, once for stealing petrol, at another time for stealing motor implements and a third time for stealing tyres.

The case was postponed to the 13th instant.

KARNATAK CONFERENCE.

SHANKARACHARYA'S ARRIVAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOKARAN, May 1.

His Holiness Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Shardhapith, the president elect of the 3rd Karnatak Provincial Conference arrived here on the evening of 30th. He was taken in a fitting procession on Palanquin through the principal thoroughfares. People gathered in great numbers to see the procession. His Holiness is put up at the local branch of the Shringeri Muth.

Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavaty has sent the following wire to the President. Karnatak Provincial Conference:—"Holiness Shankaracharya Gokaran. Heartiest congratulations conference sessions. Wish every success."

O. G. S. LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

The Chairman and Directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., had invited a number of shareholders, policy-holders and friends at the Company's premises, Fort, on Monday evening on the occasion of the attainment of the jubilee of the Company. Mr. S.E. Warden, the Chairman of the Directors presided. After a programme of music was gone through the Chairman in the course of his speech after welcoming the guests said they completed on that day the fiftieth year of their existence during which period the Company had passed through many a vicissitude, the cloudy days of its existence had all passed for ever and they met on that occasion in the full sunshine of glory and advancement. The Company came into existence in 1874 in a small room and owed its inception to the undaunted courage and indomitable energy of the late Mr. Maclaughton Slater who had associated with him Mr. Shroff. He had the co-operation of leaders like the late Sir P. M. Mehta, Mr. Ardeshir Framji Solicitor, Mr. Harischandra Sadashiv, Mr. Raghanath Narayen Khote and Mr. Camruddin Tyabji. Life insurance for Indians was considered a very hazardous venture but so greatly was he convinced of the life insurance in India that he courageously went on and worked the Company to a singular success dying at his post in the year 1889. He was succeeded by Mr. Paterson Brown, who devoted himself with singular energy to further increase the influence and popularity of the Oriental, the success of which he made his sole aim in life. Since his retirement in 1922, he had the consolation of seeing a successful flourishing premier life assurance company in India which was a monument to his energy, farsightedness and devotion to his work. Mr. Edwin Jones, the present Manager was following in the traditions of the Oriental Life Assurance Co., and under his management supported by the actuary Mr. Forrest the Company would mark a further period of advancement. In conclusion he appealed the shareholders to make their friends know the benefits of life assurance in a Company in which they were part proprietors and to ask them to do this small service for the "Oriental" a Company which had for fifty years had the way in life assurance in India. The "Oriental" he said might now justly be called a national institution.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas as a policyholder and an Indian then said life assurance was a scheme of the West and an effort was made to plant that scheme on the soil of India. Between 1833-1866 there was no Indian life assurance company in India and the foreign companies were charging 15-20 per cent more than they charged the Europeans. They should pay therefore their tribute to the memory of that great man who had the courage to found a company in spite of such gloomy forbodings. The achievements of the "Oriental" were patience for adequate return, slow but steady progress, and standing by the men who were in charge of the institution. Life insurance in India, he said, was still backward and disappointing compared with other civilized countries of the world. It was below a rupee per capita as compared with 7 dollars in U.S. America, 5 dollars in Germany and 2 dollars in Japan.

Sir D. E. Wacha then said he and "Oriental" were in the same boat as he had too celebrated his jubilee in joining the cotton line 50 years ago. He then narrated the past history of the "Oriental" and said in the old days the men at the helm of the "Oriental" were gifted with foresight and endowed with perseverance, patience and unbounded energy. That was the secret of "Oriental's" success. He wished the "Oriental" a long life of prosperity and usefulness.

The guests then departed after partaking of light refreshment.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of The New India Assurance Company, Limited, was held at the Central Bank Building yesterday at 4 p.m.

Mr. R. D. Tata was proposed to the Chair.

In moving the resolution that the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 20 crores divided into 8,00,000 shares of Rs. 250 each to Rs. 10 crores divided into 8,00,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the share from Rs. 250 to Rs. 125 and by extinguishing the liability in respect of the uncalled capital of the Company to the extent of Rs. 125 per share, the Chairman said that the face value of a share at present was Rs. 250 of which Rs. 25 was paid and according to the resolution brought forward the face value would be reduced to Rs. 125 leaving an uncalled liability of Rs. 100 per share instead of the existing liability of Rs. 225 per share. There was, however, no present intention to call for any portion of the uncalled balance and it was only as a necessary security for the Company that any uncalled liability was still retained. A shareholder had asked for a further reduction of the liability but, in consultation with others, the Chairman felt that it was not in the best interests of the Company that any further reduction was made.

A shareholder remarked that an uncalled liability of Rs. 100 per share was too much as it would amount to Rs. 8 crores whereas Rs. 2 crores would be enough as a sufficient security for the Company. However, as the Chairman had assured that it was not in the interests of the Company that further reduction was made, he agreed to the proposal.

The resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously.

BENGAL HOCKEY ASSOCIATION'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The Bengal Hockey Association notify that they have made the fullest investigation into the occurrences at the reply of the Beighton cup-tie between the Lucknow Y.M. Association and the Jamalpore Railway Institute on April 29th and as a result have unanimously resolved to suspend C. Pigot, the player who was ordered off the field by the referee until April 30th 1926 and also not to accept an entry for the Beighton Cup Tournament in future from the Jamalpore Railway Institute. In this game which resulted in a victory for Lucknow, Pigot was ordered to leave the field because in the opinion of the referee he had tried to hit the referee with the ball and later the attitude of some of the spectators was so threatening that the referee had to receive the protection of the police.

CHARITY HOCKEY MATCH.

The Special Charity Hockey match in aid of the unemployed was played off to-day on Calcutta ground between Calcutta, this year's Beighton cup-holders, and Lucknow Young Men's Association, last year's holders. The visitors were easily the superior team and outwitting Calcutta in every department won by 5 goals to nil.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Ramzan Id: Bank and Postal holiday.

WEDNESDAY, May 7.

First LL.B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 6 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 9m; Sunset 7h.
May 7 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 8m; Sunset 7h.
May 8 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h.
May 9 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 7m; Sunset 7h.
May 10 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 7m. Sunset 7h.
May 11 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 6m., Sunset 7h.
May 12 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 6m., Sunset 7h.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in Bombay from 6 a.m. of 4th May to 6 a.m. of 5th May was 99.

Small-pox attacks 15, deaths 3; Cholera attacks 1, deaths nil; Plague attacks 3, deaths 2; Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 99.

Total mortality this day last year.—113.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the representatives of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway Suburban Committee Association will be held on Wednesday the 6th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey at Nohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

BHAVNAGAR CITIZENS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Bhavnagar State citizens will be held on Sunday the 11th instant at 8 p.m. (B.T.) to decide about questions regarding Kathiawar Political Conference. The place of the meeting will be announced shortly.

ALL INDIA YADAVA KSHATRIYA CONFERENCE.

It has been decided that the 5th anniversary of the All India Yadava Kshatriya Conference should be held at Mohana (E. I. Ry. Khurja and Hapur Branch, Asifabad Station) on the 31st May, 1st and 2nd June, 1924. Volunteers would be found ready at the station for every convenience of the visitors and delegates. Arrangements for conveyance and accommodation would be made. All the members of the community are cordially invited and requested to join and make the conference a success by their presence.

LEAGUE FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Sixth Annual General Meeting of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases followed by a short Magic Lantern Lecture for the public on "Venereal Diseases in England and India compared" by Dr. J. Alban D'Souza is postponed to Wednesday the 14th instant at 6 p.m. in the Hall of the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION ASHRAM.

Since the 1st of this month the Ramkrishna Mission Ashram at Santa Cruz has been shifted to a bungalow situated on the Ghodbunder Road, just opposite the new Khar Station, now under construction between Bandra and Santa Cruz. The charitable dispensary also has been shifted to the new premises of the Ashram.

SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

An informal meeting of the members of the South Indian Club will be held at the premises of the Club opposite Marine Lines Station to-day at 5 p.m. All members are requested to be present.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Colombo" with the Mails from London of 24th inst. arrived at Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 4th inst. and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 9th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with Mails from London of 1st instant left Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant.

REPORTED THEFT.

Kamruddin Abdulla head cook on board the S.S. "Karapara" which arrived in Bombay from Africa reports to the police that on the 27th ultimo he placed Indian coins, African currency notes and gold collectively valued at Rs. 3900/- in a drawer of the table in the gallery on the board and locked the drawer. The next day at 9 a.m. on opening the drawer he missed the whole amount. The police after making enquiries arrested four persons and recovered Rs. 1641/-. Further enquiry is in progress.

REVIVAL OF AN OLD PERSIAN JOURNAL.

The well-known and popular Persian Journal the Hablul Matin which had been discontinued for some yers, after taking a leading part in guiding Muslim policy for over three decades, a period of significant reforms and political crises, is to be restarted shortly from 6/1, McLeod Street, Calcutta. The paper will be on the same lines and have the same policy as before and it will again be under the Editorship of His Eminence The Muwayyidul Islam, whose vast learning and thorough understanding of Muslim politics have been for so many years of valuable service to the Islamic World. With the able supervision of its aged and experienced Editor it is to be hoped that the activities originated by the Hablul Matin in the past and left incomplete, will again be taken up and lead to the progress and regeneration of the Muslim world.

DAIWADNYA CENTRAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The fifth Annual General meeting of the Society was held on Sunday, the 27th April 1924 at 6 p.m. in the Hall of "Shree Mangal Harishchandrakya" Sandhurst Road, with Mr. B. N. Vagal, B.A., in the chair. About 60 members including a few ladies were present. Mr. Madhusudan V. Javeri, the Honorary Secretary, read the annual report and the audited accounts. Mr. B. S. Pitale, B.A., who proposed adoption of the report said that the Society is doing very useful work of helping the poor and deserving students of the community and also appreciated the untiring efforts and zeal under which the Hony. Secretary is labouring to uplift and support the cause of the Society. Prizes were then awarded to Miss Krishnabai K. Vedak and Miss Sarlabai S. Gore and other successful students in the University Examinations were also congratulated. A fresh managing committee was elected.

BOMBAY POSTAL CLERKS' CLUB.

An extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Postal Clerks' Club was held on the 4th instant in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya under the Presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi, B.A.,M.L.A., when the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

(1) The Time Scale of Pay in the Subordinate Services being only a Living Wage, this extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Postal Clerks' Club urges that there be a uniform scale for officials working in the Traffic Branches, D.L.O., the F.M.Dn. and the Circle Office, and emphatically protests against any differenciation being made between the Circle Office and all the other offices mentioned above.

(2) This meeting reiterates its prayer for the grant of a Compensatory Local Allowance and further urges that in case of Revision of the Time Scales of Pay to meet the abnormal conditions in Bombay, the period for reaching the Max be shortened and it be so arranged that every individual Official of the Clerical Class shall have an increase in his emolument of not less than Rs. 15/- per mensem, as an immediate relief.

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NOTICE.

To-day, being the *Ramzan Id*, is observed in this office as a holiday. There will therefore be no issue of "The Chronicle" to-morrow.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1924.

ID MUBARAK!

The month of voluntary discipline is over, and the Muslim world to-day resumes its ordinary round of life with spirit purified and strength renewed. It is the fashion with some people nowadays to scoff at the idea of fasting. Life is short enough in any case, they say; why make a death in life by depriving oneself of food and drink and every harmless pleasure from dawn to nightfall for a month of every year. The answer is implicit in to-day's relief. Mere food and drink at ordinary hours now rank as blessings. An effort has been made and made successfully, an ordeal has been passed, by millions independently, all in obedience to an order from above. Muslims perfectly well know that God has not propitiated by their fasting nor has he need of any such observances. *"He who strives strives only for the good of his own soul. Verily Allah has no need of the creatures."* The fast of Ramadhan is not an end or object in itself, it has no mysterious or sacramental character; it is commanded for the benefit of every individual Muslim as physical and spiritual training, and its collective value as a bond of union is incalculable. It gives the human mind its proper attitude. Man has no inherent right to any comfort, even to food and drink when he desires. Everything he possesses, everything he is, everything he "requires"—all is at Allah's mercy. It is the enthusiastic recognition of that fact which makes the gladness of the Muslim world to-day.

The secret of good living does not lie in self-enjoyment but in the Holy Prophet's saying: "Die before you die!" Every soul must taste of death, and the man or woman who does not face that great contingency and seek to overcome the fear of it in the only way in which it can be overcome—by absolute surrender to the God's will and purpose—leads a life of self-deception which ends only in despair. The Muslims have to be prepared at any time to give up home and every comfort, to change the tenour of their lives completely, to sacrifice their life itself, if need be, in the way of Allah—that is in defence of the weak and the oppressed, and for redress of wrong. They are the army of the Ever-Living King pledged to bear witness to His universal sovereignty by standing up for right against wrong, wherever found among the peoples. They are not the enemies of any sect or nation, nor of any man or set of men. They are the enemies of evil and wrongdoing.

To-day, for the first time, the Muslims of Bombay will be able to say their Id prayer as it should be said, not in separate congregations in the various masjids, but all together in the open air on the maidan. We are glad of the change, for there is no spectacle on earth to-day more eloquent of human brotherhood in allegiance to the one God than the Id prayer. Its message of good-will and peace on earth is certain to appeal to all who witness it. Then, having done their duty in the sacred month, the Muslims will resume their work for Islam and humanity with vigour, as men born anew. The outlook is still dark, but not by any means so dark as that which lay before the Prophet (May God bless and keep him!) and the little company of his disciples at the period which we have had in mind throughout this "month of Ramadhan in which the Coran was brought down." The greater the difficulties the greater will be the triumph; the more impenetrable seems the darkness, the more glorious will be the triumph of the light. And having done their duty we are sure of Allah's help in what they do in His name with no selfish purpose. *"And if My servants ask concerning Me surely I am near, I hear the prayer of the suppliant when he calls upon Me. So let them hear My word and believe in Me in order that they may be led aright."*

TEMPERANCE REFORM IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The report of the Bombay Excise Committee will be of very slight satisfaction to the out and out prohibitionist. The enlightened public opinion of the country has been long since demanding an energetic policy such as would stamp out altogether this woeful and growing habit; but the Government of the country was and still is too dependent upon the money obtained through the traffic which degrades and demoralises the people to be able to adopt any heroic measures calculated to end in utter abolition of the drink habit. It is more than doubtful, if, in its present financial position, the Government of this Presidency would be able to accept and give effect even to the mild pronouncement of their Excise Committee which recommends to them to declare categorically that the utter extinction of the vice will be the goal of their policy, and that all measures will be taken in the immediate future for the further restriction, and gradual extinction of the habit. But mild as these recommendations are, they seem to tend in a healthy direction, and suggest practical steps of local option that cannot but end in the final extinction of the habit, if we are right in assuming that the enlightened consciousness of the people is strong enough to permit a free use of such an option. The Committee recommends, for example, that legislation be passed permitting the people of a given local area to declare that they would not have any traffic in intoxicants in their midst, and, within a reasonable time after such declaration is made, Government should give effect to the same. In this suggestion which seems at first sight eminently practicable and reasonable, the Committee have forbore any definition of the local unit to which such an option is to be conceded. The machinery of the direct vote by which such an option, under the suggestion, is to be exercised has also to be evolved, though the motive which dictated the suggestion to the Committee of making the measure as educative and popular as possible cannot but be regarded as praiseworthy. We only fear if the consciousness of the evils of this nefarious habit is as widespread and deep-rooted as it is desirable in the national interest that it should be. Finally, the Committee have displayed a rare measure of shrewdness in suggesting that the loss of resources resulting from the exercise of such an option to abolish the drink traffic should not fall wholly on the locality launching out on such a highly meritorious policy. But it may be questioned if the Government would be able or willing to agree to this part of the suggestion.

The other detailed proposals of the Committee about rationing the liquor supply definitely with a view to its progressive reduction; embargo on all fresh licenses; abolition as soon as possible of the "on sale" licenses except in Dak bungalows and bona fide restaurants and hotels; are all calculated with the same end in view: the gradual reduction and eventual abolition of the drink traffic. In the case of a reduction of the shops in any given area, the wisdom of the Committee's suggestion that "the automatic reduction by any fixed percentage for all areas, or the regulation of the number on a population basis, is not desirable" is not quite transparent. On the other hand the suggestion that the auction of licenses should be based not on the total quantity but per gallon sold is commendable, if only as inducing more rigorous control of selling institutions. Similarly the suggestion about immediately closing down all liquor shops in industrial areas cannot be too warmly commended. But the embargo on the further increase of the price of country liquor is distinctly objectionable, at least during the transitional period while the ultimate intention of a total abolition is being prepared for.

The most interesting portion, however, of the Committee's recommendation is to be found in their financial excursion. They estimate a total revenue sacrifice for the Presidency, in the event of a complete abolition of the drink traffic, of some 3 crores of rupees per annum, and suggest that the loss be made good by the introduction of the following additional taxes, which they have estimated would yield as follows:—

Succession Duty probable yield per annum Rs. 50 lakhs

Totalisator Duty probable yield per annum Rs. 20 lakhs.

Tax on Futures probable yield per annum Rs. 50 lakhs.

Increase of Local Cess probable yield per annum Rs. 30 lakhs.

Tobacco Tax probable yield per annum Rs. 5 lakhs.

Employe Tax probable yield per annum Rs. 40 lakhs.

Transit Tax probable yield per annum Rs. 20 lakhs.

Terminal Tax probable yield per annum Rs. 50 lakhs.

It need hardly be added that these are but the roughest of all rough estimates, and the Committee have done well to add that the yield of these taxes may be much greater when some experience has been gained of their working. As it is, the suggestion serves one very useful purpose. All projects of social reform have to be paid for, and the readiness with which the country responds to the additional or alternative burdens will measure the willingness for social reform in the Presidency.

Notes of the Day.

The White Man's Trust.

Sir Robert Hamilton asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he can state the amount of revenue from hut and poll tax estimated for Kenya for 1924-25 and the amount estimated to be spent during the same period on education, medical services, and other purposes specially directed to the welfare of the native population of the Colony?

Mr. Thomas: "The estimated revenue from native hut and poll tax for 1924 is £206,850. In the case of many departments of the Kenya Government, it is not possible to say what proportion of the total expenditure should be regarded as specially directed to the welfare of the native population, but about £90,000 of the Medical Department Vote and £30,000 of the Education Department Vote may be debited to native welfare work."

These figures bring out tellingly the disproportion of the expenditure on native welfare work to the revenue obtained from the "native" hut and poll tax. And yet the Secretary of State for the Colonies is never tired of harping on the note that it was the paramount consideration with Government to give effect to the principle underlying the White Paper: that "they had a trust and obligation to the natives"! The rhinoceros-whip and hut and poll taxes, however, are not the only indications of the heartless exploitation to which the "natives" are subjected.

Wanted, A Commission of Enquiry.

The plea of "trust and obligation to natives" comes amiss from the mouth of a Labour Secretary of State for the Colonies who is expected to know better than most members of the House of Commons the practices resorted to by the White settlers to "educate the natives" in Kenya and to get work out of them. Mr. Andrews, in an article in a recent issue of "Young India" very pertinently observes:

"He (the white settler) frankly dislikes the fact, that 'forced labour' has been forbidden; and he is always out to get it back in some other form. One of these methods has been to collect a heavy hut and poll tax in silver, not in grain. This tax amounts to the savings of three months' labour. As the natives have no coins of their own, they are obliged to go out to earn the hut and poll tax for themselves and their family. A further method of keeping them on the plantations is now resorted to. Every adult native is compelled by law to be registered by means of thumb and finger mark impressions. He is obliged to carry everywhere about with him his registration paper which records all his 'desertions.' If he leaves an estate without notice, he can be criminally prosecuted, and the Government pays the expenses of the settler who prosecutes successfully. The cost to the Government in these prosecutions, came exactly to the same amount as the sum spent on native education. There are more ways than one of 'educating the native' in Kenya; and criminal prosecutions for 'desertion' seem to be a common method. It is a school through which more natives pass than those who seek to learn their alphabet."

The Hon. Mr. Thomas readily accepted the proposal of a Conservative member urging the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send out to East Africa a special commission to report to him on the practicability of instituting a federation of East African Colonies, protectorates and mandated territories. It would be more in consonance with the splendid humanitarian principles the Labour ministers profess to hold to send a commission of enquiry into native affairs in Kenya where Mr. Andrews says that every principle of free labour is being flagrantly transgressed. The decline of the native population in Kenya by 21 per cent. between 1911 and 1921 affords a conclusive proof of the intolerable state of the life of the "Natives" for whom the British Government are said to hold a trust and to whom they recognise an obligation.

M. Trotsky.

So, M. Trotsky is not at all dying as he was recently reported to be! On the other hand report says he is looking "the picture of health!" Nor is there any indication that his popularity with his countrymen is on the wane since Lenin's death, as has been repeatedly suggested in some quarters which claim to be in the know of affairs Russian. The reception given to him in Moscow and the vigorous sparring he indulged in at both friends and foes, does not show that Lenin's successor is not as firmly established in his seat of power as Lenin himself. M. Trotsky is reported to have said that if the British Labour Government had the courage and valour demanded by the Russian workers it would seize the opportunity to conclude a treaty with Soviet Russia "which would result in a remapping of Europe." That Europe requires badly to be remapped, after the bungling attempts of the dictators of the Versailles Treaty, [illegible]body. But the average working man in Great Britain is a born Conservative in matters foreign to his country and drastic methods of "remapping" Europe, which might commend themselves to the fatalistically disposed Russian peasant would hardly rouse enthusiasm in his breast. A British Labour Government, therefore, even if it should be composed entirely of Communists, would not be able to fall exactly into line with M. Trotsky's Government in its programme of "remapping" Europe. M. Trotsky's remarks about Mr. MacDonald "suppressing Afghanistan's freedom" and "increasing Britain's military burdens" are rather unintelligible. Mr. MacDonald's Government is committed to reducing the military burdens of the country and cannot, therefore, at the same time contemplate suppression of Afghanistan's freedom, since such an attempt, would involve additions to the existing burdens. One wonders what proof M. Trotsky adduced in support of these strange charges—or if he ever really made them.

Indianisation of Municipal Administration.

At the last meeting of the Corporation a very proper suggestion, made by one of the members for the appointment of an Indian assistant to be trained in the duties of Executive Engineer of the Municipality, was quietly passed over by the members, who were bent upon discussing their own particular remedies. In course of time there is bound to be a greater and greater demand on the part of the Indian public for throwing open to Indians the prize posts in the local Municipality which are at present the exclusive monopoly of Europeans. Both by education and abilities Indians are qualified to occupy such posts. But there are vested interests and timid members to be considered, who while paying lip-sympathy to the desire of Indians to come into their own, will shelve the whole question with a big "but." There are very good Indian engineers all over the country who can discharge the responsibilities of these posts as efficiently as any Europeans. We think the time has come for the Corporation seriously to consider the problem of the Indianisation of the whole Municipal administration. We well remember the titter which greeted an Indian member, who had espoused the cause of a capable Indian, when the question was last on the anvil, but we think since then some advance has been made by even the worst reactionaries in the Corporation. As in the Calcutta Corporation, we expect a big landslide in favour of the Nationalists at the next general election, when they will be able to sweep away the many impediments that now stand in their way. Therefore, we think that the Corporation should from now consider the question of bringing more and more Indians into responsible position in the municipal administration of the city. We do not think it is proper, or even decent and patriotic, to scour the whole globe for "experts" when there are capable Indians to be found in this country at half the cost.

Travelling Libraries.

The local Corporation at their last meeting considered a letter written by the Superintendent, Bombay Working Men's Institute, asking for financial help to the travelling libraries maintained by the Social Service League. The city suffers from want of libraries, and to poor people specially, working in factories and workshops, these travelling libraries are a great boon. These libraries are placed in different chawls at convenient places, and any one who wants a book to read can easily get it without any expense or difficulty. As the Superintendent truly observes "the object of mass education through literature is achieved more effectively through a travelling library than through a standing one. The first thing is to create a taste for reading among the working classes." From the figures supplied by the Social Service League, it cannot be said that the movement has met with the success it deserves, but perhaps want of finance was a great hindrance. What the travelling library requires is a greater number and variety of books and more facilities for the reading public, and these cannot be provided unless help is given by the Corporation. The Corporation have until lately given very little attention to this question, but when compulsory education is introduced in the city, people will naturally require more facilities for reading. There are people in the Corporation who look askance at every effort of the Corporation to spend money on education, or anything in that direction, but the question will have to be given serious attention in the near future if the Municipality really intend to do their duty to the citizens of Bombay. It will be noted that even women taken advantage of these travelling libraries, and we do not think the Schools Committee can have any legitimate objection to recommending a suitable grant to the Social Service for the purpose.

IRISH BOUNDARY PROBLEM.

NO WAR TO COERCE ULSTER.

MR. THOMAS AT DERBY.

LONDON, May 4.

Mr. Thomas in a speech at the Labour demonstration at Derby said that the Irish boundary problem could not be solved by abusing the Irish leaders. We must not talk of another war and another attempt to coerce Ulster. Such threat would not bring Ireland to a reasonable frame of mind or induce her to make a contribution to the settlement which was desirable. He declined to publish the proposals which he made at last week's conference on behalf of the Government not because Government was ashamed of them but because the Conference was private. The delegates were given to understand that they could talk freely and publication of the proceedings would render it very difficult to recall them together with any hope of settlement. Government did not intend to treat the Treaty as a scrap of paper but to honour it in spirit and letter.—Reuter.

RAID ON SOVIET EMBASSY IN BERLIN.

AN OFFICIAL SOVIET REPORT.

LONDON, May 5.

An official Soviet source in London states that it became known in Berlin last week that a German secret monarchist organisation intended to commit some outrage against the Soviet Embassy on the eve of the elections with the object of influencing their course. The raid is represented as carrying into effect the plans previously prepared. The secret uniformed police, it is alleged, with the object of searching for a fugitive criminal spent four hours in the building breaking open safes and examining official correspondence. The statement adds that this act of violence will probably react upon Germano-Soviet commercial relations.—Reuter.

"A HIGHLY DANGEROUS ORGANISATION."

THE RISE OF FASCISTI IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 5.

The Solicitor-General, Sir H. Slesser in a speech at Leeds last evening said the British Fascisti was receiving the careful consideration of the law officers of the Crown who are not sure if it will not develop into a highly seditious and dangerous organisation.—Reuter.

SWEDISH MATCH ISSUE IN LONDON.

HEAVILY OVERSUBSCRIBED,

LONDON, May 5.

The Swedish Match Company are offering in London 271500 "B" shares each of the value of 100 Swedish crowns at £7-4-0 a share forming a part of the total of 900,000 shares offered to "A" shareholders for subscription in Sweden in the proportion of one "B" share for each "A" share held at the price of £7-1-0 a share. A saving equal to 10½ per cent. on the whole of the "B" shares is anticipated as a result of laying down of the Company's Indian plant.

LATER.

The lists of the Swedish Match issued were closed at ten this morning. They have been heavily oversubscribed.—Reuter.

MOSLEM FESTIVAL AT WOKING.

A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

LONDON, May 4.

The Aga Khan, Princes Abdul Kaliq of Mangrol, Abdul Aziz, Mohammed Saliq, Egyptian, Persian and Esthonian representatives, the Consul-General to Afghanistan, Lord Headley, Sir Archibald Hamilton were among the five hundred people who were present at the Moslem festival at Woking to-day when Khwaja Nazimahamad preached on religion and peace.—Reuter.

A POETESS DEAD.

THE LATE ELIZABETH NESBIT.

LONDON, May 4.

The death has occurred of Elizabeth Nesbit, poetess and author.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC RUGBY FOOTBALL

FRANCE BEAT RUMANIA.

LONDON, May 4.

Paris.—In the Olympic Rugby Football match France beat Rumania by 61 to 3.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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THE RUHR STRANGLE-HOLD

FRENCH UNWILLINGNESS TO GIVE UP.

BRITAIN AGAINST TIT FOR TAT.

LONDON, May 4.

During the visit to London of M. Theunis and M. Hymans who departed for Brussels to-day, according to the "Observer's" diplomatic correspondent, only general principles were discussed. The difficulty is that the French Government hitherto have not shown a willingness to give up the Ruhr as postulated in the Dawes Scheme without the *quid pro quo* and the Belgian Government Committee support the French Government. France could be induced to evacuate the Ruhr within a few weeks of the beginning of the operation of the Dawes Scheme, provided she had some security in regard to Germany's carrying out the Scheme but the British Government finds it hard, if not impossible, to accept the French Government's main proposals, namely the retention of the railway regime in the Ruhr and the detailed British undertaking to support France in the punitive measures against Germany in the event of future default. A formal conference may be arranged after the French elections on May 11th. Meanwhile the French appear to desire to postpone any decision which might commit them to a definite reparations policy. This tendency has been strengthened by the impression in Paris that the British Government Parliamentary position is insecure.—Reuter.

PIRATES IN DISGUISE.

LOOTING OF PASSENGERS.

LONDON, May 5.

Hongkong.—Pirates disguised as passengers shot dead a Portuguese captain and an Indian guard of a motor boat to-day en route from Canton to Kongmoon and looted the vessel and kidnapped forty passengers.—Reuter.

A BAD MOTOR ACCIDENT.

LONDON, May 5.

A motor car containing members of the Royal Academy, the President, Sir Aston Webb, Sir Luke Fildes, Sir William Llewellyn and Mr. Melton Fisher, while returning from a banquet on Saturday evening, collided with a lorry. Four passengers were injured and taken to hospital. Sir William Llewellyn and Mr. Melton Fisher who were badly hurt were allowed to return home after treatment but Sir Aston Webb and Sir Luke Fildes whose ages are seventy-five and eighty-one respectively were detained owing to serious injuries.—Reuter.

LATER.

Sir Aston Webb has fractured his pelvis. He and Sir Luke Fildes are progressing satisfactorily.—Reuter.

GUJARAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

SEVENTH SESSION AT BORSAD.

(Associated Press.)

BORSAD, May 4.

The seventh Gujrath, Political Conference will be held at Borsad on 13th, 14th and 15th of May next under the presidentship of Shriyut Dattatraya Balkrishna Kalelker.

The nearest station to Borsad is Agas, a station on the Anand-Cambay line. Arrangements are being made with the railway authorities to run special trains. Conveyance arrangements are also being made.

Under the auspices of the Political Conference special conferences will be held for the Dharalas and the Antyajas (untouchables.)

DEPUTATION TO MAHATMA.

(From a Correspondent.)

BORSAD, May 5.

A deputation of the Gujerat Political Conference, Borsad including one of the Secretaries Mr. Ishveral Vyas and Mr. Kantharia is due Tuesday morning at Juhu to wait upon Mahatma Gandhi and to personally meet other prominent leaders now present in Bombay.

TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

GOVT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 5.

A Government Communique says: The Report of the Tariff Board regarding the grant of protection to the steel industry was published for general information on Saturday, April 26th. The Government of India now announce that they propose to introduce in the May session of the Legislative Assembly legislation on the lines of the recommendations contained in that report.

GOVT. OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 5.

It is announced that hereafter the Government of India presses are no longer responsible for distribution of the Government of India publications, but that all communications on the subject should be addressed direct to the Manager, Government of India Central Publication Branch, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Telegraphic address is "Booking, Calcutta."

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

MAIN POINTS OF THE CASE.

PROSECUTION ARGUMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, May 5.

In the Bolshevik Conspiracy case Mr. Ross Alston commenced his arguments to-day on behalf of the prosecution. Asked by the Judge (Mr. Holme) all the four accused stated that they did not desire to produce any defence witness in their behalf. Mr. Alston said there are some aspects of this case that I wish to convey at outset of my address. The prosecution believe that the master hand in the conspiracy was a Bengalee residing in Berlin who called himself M. N. Roy though his real name is Bhattacharya. It is further believed that all the documents that have been put in evidence and which purport to have come from M. N. Roy came from this person. But so far as the present trial is concerned the personality of the writer of these letters is wholly immaterial. It would in no way affect the relevancy or value of these documents if it be shown that not one really came from Roy. If it is proved that the accused before the court agreed either between themselves or with any other person known or unknown to join in the conspiracy with which they are charged and shared the views expressed in these letters. They were guilty whoever the author of these documents may have. It is difficult to imagine any counsel in a case of conspiracy to murder saying to a jury "Even if it has been proved that the accused before you did agree to murder, it has not been proved that the letter which invoked them to commit the murder and in compliance with which they communicated with each other with a view to commit this murder was really the person whose signature purports to be on the letter." No one has proved the signature on the letter or the writing in the letter to be that of the person who is supposed to be the author of the letter. It is possible that the letter is a forgery and in which case the accused have been grossly deceived and are entitled to an acquittal. It is only when Roy himself comes before a court for trial that his authorship or complicity in these documents would become of importance. The same considerations apply to the documents signed Koloroff Konsinen as well as to the person who wrote the connections or additions in English on some of these documents and who is belived to be Evelyn Roy. It is certain however from passages in some of the letters of the accused that the authenticity of the writing about Abani Mukerjee was not questioned by the writers of these letters. One copy of this letter was actually found on Usmani. The next point to be mentioned is that in considering the original letters that were intercepted and kept the accused to whom the letter was written cannot be said to have had the knowledge of contents of that letter if it was not allowed to reach him. In such cases the letter which is admissible under Section 10 of the Evidence Act must be considered in the light of arguments that such a letter would never have been written to that person if the writer had not known that the person to whom he was writing shared his views. The difference between the whole tone of Roy's letters to Mr. C. R. Das and the tone of letters to the accused illustrates this point. There is nothing in the letter to Mr. C. R. Das which even suggests that Roy is writing to some one who shares his views whereas his letters to the accused are in explicable except as letters between known co-conspirators. We must be careful to distinguish between documents which show the scope and object of this conspiracy and documents which connect the accused individually with the conspiracy. There was nothing illegal in mere organisation of Roy's "Workmen's and Peasants' Party" or Singaravelu's "Labour and Kisans' Party."—Even if the first organisation was based on the Communistic view of economics. I wish to emphasise this statement because I want to make it clear that this case has nothing whatever to do with Communism as an economic doctrine.

Judge (to Mr. Alston):—What is Communism?

Mr. Alston:—It is the belief in sharing in by everybody of everybody else's property. Sir I want to make it clear that I am not here to prosecute Communists as such but I am here to prosecute certain persons who believing in Communism conspired together to give effect to their belief by means of criminal force, which was to be exercised when the time was considered opportune by the members and workers of Peasants' Association that Roy proposed to establish in India. But as the British Dominion in India was believed to stand in the way of this achievement it was made an essential part of this conspiracy that Dominion must be destroyed. An alternative way of describing this conspiracy shortly would be to say that its object was the destruction of British Dominion in India and the Workers and Peasants' Association was to be the instrument. Either view brings the conspiracy under Section 121 (A) of the Penal Code.

MAIN POINTS OF THE CASE.

Mr. Alston then outlined the main points of the case. He said in December 1922 Manabendra Nath Roy as he called himself in his correspondence, though this is not believed to be his real name, went to Moscow to attend a meeting of the Fourth Congress of the Communist International as a self-appointed representative of India. His presence at the co.intern meetings is recorded in the "International Press Correspondence" which is the official propaganda organ of the Communist International and in his paper "The Vanguard of Indian Independence." From Moscow Roy wrote to Dange a long letter dated the 2nd November 1922 which was intercepted and kept. He explained his presence at Moscow by saying that he was taking part in the preliminary work of the Fourth Congress. "I am in charge of the Eastern section of the Congress." He added that the Eastern question was one of the principal points of propaganda organ of the agenda. He also wrote that the question of forming a new party to assume the leardership of the Indian movement has been very much discussed, that the organisation of a mass party was necessary and that since last May the ground was being prepared for such a party "Through our paper" and other means of propaganda. With these remarks Roy proceeded to give the outlines of economic and political programme for India that the Communist International had drawn up at Moscow. A mass party embracing all the truly revolutionary elements was to be formed under the name of the "People's Party." The social basis of this party would be the workers and peasants. Its political direction, however, would be in the hands of the Communists and Socialists who must function through a legal apparatus. This apparatus the "Peoples' party" would supply.

Proceeding Mr. Alston said Roy explained the necessity of some such scheme by pointing out that no Government would tolerate a political party with communists name and he added "Hence the necessity of a dual organisation one legal and the other illegal." He declared that the communist nucleus would take a very active part in forming a mass party. Continuing his exposition Roy says that there should be a solid opposition to the Indian Congress being used as a political organ, that conference of those who agree with him should be held before the Gaya Congress meets, and that a programme advocating mass action should be presented to the Gaya Congress. The object of these tactics, says Roy, is to liberate the movement from the domination of reactionary leadership. Roy assumes the Gaya Congress will reject his programme and says that the way will then be open for a party of masses with its own leadership and own programme having for its object the capture of the Congress. This programme, says Roy, which has been discussed by people of world experience had been already put forward by him in the pamphlet "What do we want?" A copy of which was found with accused Usmani on his arrest. In a letter written in May 1923 Roy expounded his scheme shortly to Muzaffar Ahmad whom he had been expecting to join him in Europe. On his return to Berlin Roy wrote three letters to India, which came into the hands of the C.I.D., one to Singarvelu, the second to Dange and the other to Muzaffar Ahmad. These letters referred to the Moscow decision to hold a conference of Indian representatives in Europe. In each of these letters was enclosed a copy of a letter to the All-India National Congress at Gaya, Roy's first step in furtherance of organisation was to establish centres in various provinces and in his letter of 9th March to Usmani he wrote "We must have five centres to link up the Dange group in Bombay, the Inqilap group in Lahore, your people in U. P. (Shaukat Usmani), the M. A., and Co., in Calcutta (M. A. meaning Muzaffar Ahmad) and Singaravelu group in Madras. Having established his centres Roy's next step was to set about forming a "workers' and peasants'" party or a "peoples party,' building, if possible, on the existing trade unions and Kishen Associations. In letter to Singaravelu he writes, unionism is bound to develop in India and in the absence of revolutionary leadership it will be come a handmaid of the ruling class.

ROY'S MEMORANDUM.

Roy's ideas are developed in his memorandum of 5th June, 1923. This memorandum was of a highly revolutionary character and was prepared to lay before a conference that was to be held at Lucknow in June 1923, notice of which was sent to a number of sympathisers. The conference however was not held in July 1923. The C.I.D. intercepted and sent to London a document of great importance. It was a typed communication from the Communist International dated fourteenth June 1923 and purporting to be signed by Kolarow on behalf of the executive committee of the third Communist International and addressed to members of workers' and peasants party, which was about to be formed and promised them full support of the Communist International. It laid down fundamental points in the programme of the party; firstly, complete separation from Imperial connection, and secondly establishment of a democratic republic. The letter ended with the phrase "Down with British Imperialism." Further evidence of the Association of the Communist International with Roy's conspiracy is found in document signed by Kolarow but which was intercepted. A copy of another document of a similar character signed by Kursenire was found on Usmani when he was arrested at Cawnpore in May 1923 previous to his internment. These documents are orders of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and denounce one Abani Mukherjee and expel him from the Communist International and warn co-conspirators against him. As bearing on their main case there is also the appeal to Labour appearing in the "Vanguard of 1st March 19223. This document which deals with the Chauri-Chaura case does not question the correctness of

(Continued on next page.)

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

NATIONALS THE DECIDING FACTOR.

COMMUNISTS' SUCESSES.

LONDON, May 5.

Berlin.—The election results announced late in the evening do not indicate how the general voting went. Eighty-five per cent. of the electorate polled. In some districts huge crowds paraded the streets; and thousands assembled at points where the returns were thrown on the screen.

Cologne.—The elections were devoid of excitement. Voting followed religious rather than political lines. The only noticeable activity was displayed by the Social Democrats and the Peoples' Freedom Party. The latter's slogan was "Down with the Jews."

Berlin.—The latest indications show that the moderates are holding their own against the reactionaries in the elections throughout the country and the Reichstag will have a majority in favour of carrying out the experts' proposals. Ex-Chancellor Muller, leader of the Socialists has been elected.—Reuter.

INDICATION OF NEW CONSTITUTION.

SOCIALISTS' PROBABLE STRENGTH.

LONDON, May 5.

Berlin.—Sufficient results are available to indicate roughly the constitution of the new Reichstag. The Socialists have lost 50 to 60 seats chiefly to the Communists, but remain the strongest Party with about 110 deputies compared with 172 before the elections. The German Nationals are the second largest with some 90 seats, being a gain of 20 to 25. The Communists have 45 to 50 seats being an increase of 30 to 35. The relative position of the other parties is still uncertain as numerous results are still to come. The Extreme Nationalists will probably secure about 20 seats compared with 3 in the last Reichstag. The form of the new Government is not clear at present, but there is evidence that the German Nationals will be the deciding factor.—Reuter.

RESULT OF ELECTION.

LONDON, May 5.

Berlin.—Up to six this morning out of 35 electoral districts results of the election in 22 are known. Hitherto 244 candidates have been returned including Social Democrats 58. Communists 33, Democrats 12, Centre 39, German Peoples' Party 25 and German Nationals 42. Hitherto 13 Bavarian Peoples' Party candidates have been returned as also 10 candidates of the Peasants' Party in Bavaria, Wuertemberg and Hesse. About 75 per cent. of the electorate all over the Reich polled. Those elected include Prince Bismarck, Count Westarp, Genl. Ludendorff, Dernburg, Hilferding, Marx, Dr. Wirth, Herr Stresemann and Von Tirpitz.—Reuter.

LATER.

Berlin.—The results of the elections hitherto have already made it clear that the extreme Nationalists have in no way done well as was expected and must be content to take a back seat in the new Reichstag. Even in the Extreme Nationalist stronghold of Munich a large number of votes went to the German Nationals.

It is significant that the extreme Nationalists have not gained a single seat in the Occupied Territory. On the contrary, the German Nationalists of whom the late Herr Helfferich was the leader and who are Monarchists, reactionaries, and opponents of the Experts' plans, have done extremely well and will be the second strongest party in the Reichstag with about 90 seats compared with 67 previously. The Communists have done even better than expected and obtained nearly 60 seats compared with 15 previously. It is noteworthy that they have gained particularly at the expense of the Socialists in the Occupied Territory and also scored heavily in parts of Berlin and the big industrial towns of Saxony and Thuringia. Seemingly, practically every former Independent Socialist has gone over to Communism.

FATE OF EXPERTS' REPORT.

Berlin.—The German People's Party led by Dr. Stresemann has done badly and is likely to lose a score of seats to the German Nationals. The Catholic Centre Party under Marx and the Democrats have both held their own and will have over 60 and about 40 seats respectively as before. No important changes are expected in the position of other groups. The new Reichstag will be very interesting but complicated. Certainly a majority of the Deputies will favour the acceptance of the Experts' Reports but a two-thirds majority is necessary for a change of the Constitution involved in the acceptance of the Experts' Reports and will be impossible without the support of the German Nationals. If they remain irreconcilable opponents of the reports, which is doubtful, there will be no chance of the Reichstag adopting the reports and evil days will again fall on Germany.—Reuter.

TRAIN VANS ON FIRE.

(Associated Press.)

KOTAH, May 5.

The District Traffic Superintendent wires from Kotah under date 5th May:—

Two Mail vans attached to a down fast passenger train caught fire between Kapren and Labon on fourth instant. Both the vans and contents, chiefly English newspapers, were destroyed. There was no injury to the passengers.

RUSSIAN TRADE MISSION IN BERLIN.

THE SEARCH OF HEADQUARTERS.

GERMAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

LONDON, May 5.

A German official account says that the search of the headquarters of the Russian Trade Mission was carried out with the utmost courtesy and moderation under the personal supervision of the Chief of the Political Police. There was no molestation of Russian clerks. Force was only used in the case of one very obstinate official. The cupboards in only one room were forced because the occupants refused to hand over the keys. The diplomatic identity of papers, which were seized under suspicion, not being genuine, they were handed back after verification.—Reuter.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S FLIGHT.

RECEPTION AT DUM DUM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Lieut. Doisy and Sergt. Besin, French Airmen arrived at Dum Dum Aerodrome from Agra at five minutes past one this afternoon. The aviators were recorded an enthusiastic welcome by a large number of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the French Colony in Calcutta including M. Larance, Consul-General for France, and M. Maurice Garreau Dombasle, French Trade Commissioner. Others who were present to receive airmen included Captain Mundy of South Wales Borderer stationed at Dum Dum and Capt. MacDonald of the Presidency Brigade headquarters and flying officer Ridley of the Royal Air Force who had come from Umballa, Lieut. Doisy left Agra at half past six this morning and covered approximately 750 miles in six and a half hours. His departure from Calcutta is likely to be delayed for two or three days owing to the necessity of making small repairs to the wings of his machine which are slightly torn. Before Doisy left Agra a wire was sent to the Air Force Headquarters at Umballa asking for necessary materials to be sent to Calcutta. He experienced some difficulty in housing his aeroplane Jacobellance Dum Dum owing to the fact that hangars are insufficiently high to accommodate it conveniently. Lieut. Doisy will be the guest of M. Garreau Dombasle, during his stay in Calcutta and a dinner in his honour will be given by the French Colony to-night.

LT. D'OISY ARRIVES AT DUM DUM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Lt. Doisy arrived at Dum Dum aerodrome at one this afternoon having covered approximately seven hundred and fifty miles from Agra in six and a half hours. He received a most enthusiastic reception from the French colony. He is likely to remain in Calcutta two or three days owing to the necessity of making slight repairs to the wings of his machine.

1300 KILOMETERS IN SIX HOURS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Efforts are being made locally to obtain necessary enamel to paint the torn wings of "Jacqueline" and if these are successful it will not be necessary for Lt. Doisy to wait till its arrival from Umballa but he will be able to depart from Calcutta sometime to-morrow. Lieut. Doisy had a pleasant flight from Agra to Calcutta except for slight encounters with strong winds. He speaks highly of the assistance rendered him by the members of R.A.F., especially at Karachi and Baghdad. It is estimated that in his flight from Agra to Calcutta he covered roughly 1,300 kilometers in six hours. He stated that he had no intention of taking part in the world-flight as had been rumoured and that his machine was not made for sliding on water which he would have to do if he tried to cross the Pacific.

PORTUGUESE AIRMEN CALLING AT GOA.

LONDON, May 5.

Lisbon.—The Portuguese airmen have altered their itinerary and intend to call at Goa.—Reuter.

AMERICAN FLIERS REACH ATKHA.

MARTIN STILL MISSING.

LONDON, May 4.

A New York message says the American world aviators have arrived at Nazon Island from the Dutch harbour. Martin is still missing and search for him is continuing.

LATER.

Cordova (Alaska).—The world fliers have reached Atkha, one of the Aleutian Islands.—Reuter.

FACTORIES IN INDIA.

A Reuter's cable of April 29 announced as follows:—

The Swedish Match Manufacturing Company has doubled its share capital to 150 million crowns. It will use new capital to complete its factories in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Karachi.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

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NAIR-O'DWYER CASE.

GEN. DYER'S ACTION.

CREATING A MORAL EFFECT.

LONDON, May 5.

The hearing in Sir Michael O'Dwyer's libel action against Sir Sankaran Nair was resumed to-day. Sir W. Schwabe referring to Gen. Dyer's statement that he continued to fire on the crowd with a view to creating a widespread moral effect throughout the Punjab, asked if Sir M. O'Dwyer considered Gen. Dyer was justified in creating an effect outside Amritsar.

Sir M. O'Dwyer said that it was hardly fair to ask his opinion upon a military act. He was being asked to criticise the action of a military commander placed in a difficult position.

Mr. Justice MaCardie pointed out that Gen. Dyer faced a large angry mob and there was also a reference to a "bludgeon army" opposed to him.

Sir W. Schwabe said that there was no martial law and repeated his question whether Sir M. O'Dwyer was of opinion that it was Gen. Dyer's duty to produce a moral effect throughout the Punjab.

Sir M. O'Dwyer replied that Gen. Dyer was not sent there by him but by the General of the Division to take charge of the military situation and told to do what he could by military measures to restore civil and military control.

Sir W. Schwabe: "Cannot you get a little nearer than that to answering my question?"

Sir M. O'Dwyer replied that Gen. Dyer had to consider results of his action in his military area a part of which was in a state of rebellion and a part threatened rebellion.

Sir W. Schwabe pressed his question whether before the martial law was declared Gen. Dyer was entitled to consider, in dispersing a crowd, how much more he should fire in order to produce a moral widespread effect.

Sir M. O'Dwyer replied: "No. I didn't say that. Gen. Dyer was bound to consider the state of the military area he commanded and where he looked to maintain order."

Sir W. Schwabe: "Should he continue shooting long after it was necessary to disperse a crowd with a view to producing that effect?"

Sir M. O'Dwyer replied "No. I would not commit myself to that."—Reuter.

Sir W. Schwabe asked: Would Sir M. O'Dwyer disapprove of it?

Sir M. O'Dwyer replied that he would leave it to the competent military authorities to decide. It was a purely military matter whether Genl. Dyer had gone beyond the necessities of the case. His superior informed Sir M. O'Dwyer that Gen. Dyer's action was justified and on that assurance from persons in the best position to judge he gave his approval. Sir O'Dwyer said he was asked the same question before the Hunter Commission and excused from expressing an opinion upon a hypothetical question.

Mr. Justice McCardie pointed out that Sir W. Schwabe was now asking a question which would possibly hamper those having to deal with threats of anarchy in future.

Sir M. O'Dwyer said the highest military authorities in India and England approved of Gen. Dyer's action and they were in the best position to judge.

Sir W. Schwabe pointed out that Gen. Dyer was condemned and punished by the Commander-in-Chief and the Army Council in India and deprived of his command.

Sir M. O'Dwyer replied: "Not on merits, but as a matter of political expediency."

Mr. Justice McCardie said he supposed that Gen. Dyer was deprived of his command owing to an error of judgment.

Sir M. O'Dwyer read the evidence of General Sir Havelock Hudson when the matter was inquired into at Simla, declaring that Gen. Dyer would have been gravely at fault had he permitted the elements of disorder to continue unchecked a moment longer.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAH.

ADVANCE TOWARDS PROHIBITED AREA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, May 5.

A deputation consisting of Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker and three others returned to Vaicom.

Akalis resolved to start a free kitchen this evening and to continue it till the termination of the struggle.

The Untouchability Committee has resolved to permit Abdul Rahiman to disobey the prohibition order and to postpone consideration of disobedience of similar orders by others members of the deputation.

Dr. Naidu at a public meeting said that the public opinion was whole-heartedly in their favour.

The District Magistrate of Kottayam has issued an order prohibiting Mr. Ayyappa, Editor, "Sahodaran" and a prominent Thivya social reformer from delivering public speeches for 15 days from Saturday, 3rd instant.

Satyagrahis propose advancing towards the prohibited area along by-lanes.

Messrs. P. Ramuni Menoi, K. Madhavan Nair and others arrived yesterday and addressed the public.

JALGAON KHADI EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Jalgaon Peth, May 5.

Saturday the 3rd instant was the last day of the Khadi Exhibition and more than ten thousand people visited the exhibition. Total sales amounted to more than Rs. 30,000/-. All the delegates have left Jalgaon.

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

the judgment in that case. It refers to the arrest of an implicated and describes the death sentences as a legal massacre. It does not suggest that any of the convicted men did not in fact, take part in the affair. But it is contended that it was a prostitution of justice that the law should declare the killing of the police under the circumstances to be murder. In Roy's opinion it was no murder, because the accused in the Chauri-Chaura case were realy soldiers of freedom who had merely asserted their right to live and had challenged the authority which orders them to toil and starve perpetually. They had in Roy's opinion merely responded enthusiastically to the call of non-cooperation and they should therefore be rescued by non-cooperation namely by a general strike.

Mr. Alston then referred to the letter from Abani Mukerji to the chairman of the committee of the Third International denouncing Roy, Nalini, Muzaffar Ahmad, Usmani and others as swindlers and traitors and also a letter to Mr. C. R. Das from Roy promising the Indian Congress the unflinching support of the Communistic International if that body would accept its communistic views. There would be no doubt that the members of this conspiracy regarded the Communist International as financing the conspiracy and Singaravelu in his letter to Roy goes so far as to demand money and later sent a cablegram to Roy for 250 pounds.

"NON-VIOLENT REVOLUTIONARIES."

To make the Court to appreciate Roy's object in forming a party, Mr. Alston referred to exhibits which contained a memorandum for organisation. Here he says that the economc freedom of the producing classes can be conquered only through a revolutionary struggle from beginning to end. Another passage stated "While believing firmly that legal existence is indispensable for the growth of the party I urge the necessity of illegal apparatus, which should be built up as a parallel organisation. The communist party of India should continue its illegal apparatus, for the economic emancipation of the exploited is only attainable by expropriation of exproprietors which cannot be done by peaceful non-violent means. It is ridiculous to say that we are non-violent revolutionaries. Such a breed cannot grow even in the soil of India." In a copy of Roy's paper it is stated that the workers and peasants are alone capable of carrying the revolution to victory.

In the International Press correspondence it is represented that an organisation of workers was to be so conducted that it would result in leading up to a political general strike and an armed insurrection. It is thus clear, observed Mr. Alston, that the Workers' Party was not to be organised as trade unions in England are organised namely with a view to protect the interests of the members by legal methods. It was to be organised as a Communist Mass Party to be used when the time came for the purpose of overthrowing British dominion in India by a violent revolution. It was because those who were then leading the existing unions in India were not prepared to organise these unions on a Communistic basis to be used as revolutionary force that Roy ridiculed them in his letters. The letter to the Gaya Congress contained a programme which was nothing less than complete separation of India from Imperialistic Britain by means of mass risings involving a sanguinary revolutionary struggle. Further evidence of the real object of Roy's conspiracy is furnished by a memorandum which said that the economic aim of the Party obliged it to challenge the political domination of the Indian people by a Foreign Power. That the suffering of the Indian from Britain was the main political object of conspiracy with which we are concerned is also proved by the statement made by Dange to the Magistrate. He said that one Ashleigh (alias Nandlal) came to him under a mandate from the Communist International and asked him if he could attend the session of the International. Dange added that when he asked Ashleigh about the intentions and the policy of Roy and the Communist International he gave him to understand that it meant the breaking away of India from the British Empire. Such is the conspiracy, said Mr. Alston, with which the prosecution is concerned, and the only real issue is whether the accused were members of this conspiracy.

Mr. Alston proceeding said: "Sir, I have read a sufficient number of exhibits to prove the assertions made by me in the main case and to support the complaint which has been filed." (Here Mr. Alston submitted to the Court a statement containing different paragraphs in the complaint and showing opposite to each the exhibits that proved the allegations in the paragraphs.)

He then proceeded to explain in detail the part which each accused had played in the conspiracy.

MUZAFFAR AHMAD.

First of all he referred to accused Muzaffar Ahmad. Owing to this accused having taken precautions never to sign his name the case against him required more detailed examination. He has also no oral evidence examidiscuss in his case but letters had been sent to Muzaffar Ahmad by Roy as to Singarvelu in envelopes addressed to A.R. Khan. In a letter written in Bengali Roy wrote that he was enclosing a copy of a letter he had sent to Gaya and asked him (accused) to publish it in some newspaper. If it could be shown that Muzaffar Ahmad received this letter together with its enclosure then he was definitely fixed with full knowledge of Roy's conspiracy irrespective of any other considerations. Mr. Alston proceeding referred to certain observations contained in the correspondence which passed between Osmani and Roy to prove that Muzaffar Ahmad did receive the letters in question. Moreover a passage in Exhibit 33 left no doubt that Raschid was Roy's letter box for Muzaffar Ahmad for in this letter Roy wrote that he was sending money to his address Raschid at 6 Moulvi Lane Calcutta. Mr. Alston then proved from different sources that Matadeen was Alias for Muzaffar Ahmad and then pointed to a letter written by Matadeen to Roy where the writer had stated "Unless labour and peasantry can be throughly roused many Hindus desiring freedom will not join us. But our hope is that we shall be able to win over the new generation easily." Exhibit 39 was a letter from Deen to Usmani which was found on the latter's arrest Deen being Matadeen alias Muzaffar Ahmad. Counsel then produced certain letters regarding which he said replying on the evidence of Mr. Brewster, handwriting expert and Mr. Greengrass, (Jailor) that they had been written by Muzaffar Ahmad. All these letters showed that Roy was sending money to Muzaffar Ahmad and Usmani.

CASE OF NALINI.

Mr. Alston then referred to the case of Nalini. This accused appeared, he said, to have been twice sent India by Roy on a secret mission. His first arrival in India was referred to in the opening sentence of Exhibit 54. His second mission was secret because he arrived under all circumstances of secrecy. The documentary evidence against Nalini is based on two letters written in Bengalee by Roy to the most beloved. Both the letters were intercepted by the C. I. D. and kept by them. There was no evidence of any person man, woman or child ever having heard that accused Nalini Bhushan Das Gupta had two names before his arrest. The name before the arrest was Nalini Kumar Gupta but when he was interned he changed the name and gave himself out as Nalini Bhushan Das Gupta. This was evidently to escape identification. Moreover, witness K. B. Roy of the New India Insurance Company, Bombay who was accused's long friend not only at Calcutta but also at Glasgow had deposed that he had received letters addressed to Kumar and not Bhushan witness Brewster had stated that the Bengali writing of both the letters sent through Mr. K. B. Roy was the same as that of the other Bengalee letters which had been filed as letters of Communist Roy. Nalini had also told Mr. K. B. Roy of Bombay that he would get some money and the money did come. Mr. Alston gave other circustantial evidence to show that accused Nalini Bhushan Das Gupta were written to by Roy from Europe. An additional piece of evidence of Nalini's complicity in this conspiracy was furnished by Abani Mukerjee who was at one time a member of the conspiracy. This Abani Mukerjee referred to Nalini as being one of those who were unworthy of trust. This was written after Abani Mukerjea had been expelled from the organisation. Concluding the case against Nalini Bhushan Das Gupta Mr. Alston said "The guilt of Nalini is a matter of inference rather than a matter of direct evidence as in the case of the other three accused persons. It is less in quantity but we know perfectly well that quantity in itself is not of such value. Here it is a question of quality."

At this stage 4 p.m. Mr. Alston said that he would address the court regarding the evidence against the other two accused on Wednesday as to-morrow (Tuesday) is a holiday on account of Id.

The case was then adjourned till Wednesday.

TRANSFER APPLICATION REJECTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, May 5.

The Government of India have telegraphed say that they are unable to comply with the petition of the accused in the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case regarding the transfer of their case to Calcutta or Bombay.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

In the Sharemarket to-day jutes opened unchanged after the week end with the bulk of inter-bazar transactions confined to Howrah and Clive which fluctuated but little. Other stocks found no enquiry and a parcel of Craig fetched half a rupee less than the previous quotation. Towards the close rates of Howrah and Clive weakened.

In Coals a few of the transactions reported were put up by auction and in this majority of cases full rates were obtained. Bansra on the other hand registered a drop of about Rs. 2. Bhulandararee, Burrakur and Nazira kept steady while Hontodih advanced slightly. Gopalichuck had sellers.

Teas remain neglected. Some transactions in Bateli, East India and Rutema were effected at previous quotations.

In Miscellaneous a fair turnover resulted at rates which showed no alterations. British India Corporation preference, however, improved about three points. One parcel of Marshalls realised a few annas lower than the last quoted rate.

Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow, the 6th instant owing to Mahomedan festival Id-ul-Fitr.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities 3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 87/10, 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/13, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 99/6 s.l., 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/2 s.o.l., 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/12, s.l. Do. 1927 101/14, Dd. 1930 103/12 s.l., Do. 1931 104/4, Do. 1932 105/2.

Banks:—Imperial Bank Conty 352 s.l., Tata Industrial Bank in liqn. 11/4, Auction.

Railways: Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 58.

Jutes:—Alexandra pref. 97/8, Alliance 449, s.l., Auckland pref. 101 c.d.s.l., Bally 170, Belvedere pref 105, Budge Budge 415/8 s.l., Clive 31/10 x.d., Craig 5/10, Aucwon Dalhousie 331 x.d., s.l. Fort Gloster 810/8, Howrah 40/14, Do. A pref. 104, Kankanarrah 392, s.l., Lansdowne 257 x.d.s.l., Lothain 382, s.l. Reliance 53/8, do. pref 102.

Coals:—Bansra 11/4, Auction Bhulanbararee 26/4, Burrakur 36/4, Do. pref. 96, Gopalichuck 20, Govindpore 10/8, Auction Huntodih 8, Jainty West 3/2, Marine A 10/8, s.l. Nazira 13 c.d., New Beerbhoom 37, New Kendah 9/8, Auction Nodiha 8/4, North Kajora Rs. 9 Auction Sowardih 4/14, Talcher 6/4, West Jamuria 4/2.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ord. 5/12, Do. pref. 9/12, Indian Iron and Steel 36/8 s.l., Kukardhubi Engineering 3, Marshall and Company 4/4, Auction Britannia Biscuits 7, British India Corporation defd. 6, British India Corporation pref. 102, x.d.s.l., Indo Burma Tin in liq. 7/4, Auction Madan Theatres 3, Thomson and Taylor 10, Sonaunda Baling 8, per cent. pref. 105, c.d., Mathurapore Zemindary 1/2, Auction Calcutta Landing and Shipping 3/8, Cawnpore sugar 38, Ryam Sugar 18/8 o.l.

Tea Companies:—Bateli 2/14, East Indian 16 s.l. Rutema 14/4.

Debentures: 4 per cent Calcutta Municipal Debentures 1921 81.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and three-fourth pence and demand is one shilling four and twenty-five thirty-second pence.

Sir Edward Elgar is appointed master of King's music in succession to Parratt who died in March.—Reuter.

SOME QUESTIONS TO SWAMI SHARDHANAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are students of the comparative study of religions and of the history of their development. We know a lot about the Vedas, from the writings of friend and foe alike, and we were overjoyed to see the heading; 'message of Vedas' being an account of a lecture by Swami Shardhanand in "Bombay Chronicle," dated 30th April last, in the hope that we would be further instructed by the thoughts and teachings of that great Hindu divine. We were, however, altogether disappointed on glancing through it. The ideas expressed in the said lecture contained nothing but certain sweeping assertions and generalisations, with hardly any quotations from the Scriptures, which the learned lecturer meant to expound and to advocate. Moreover, the account is replete with false and malicious charges against Islam.

The following words, uttered by the great Swami are sufficient to "knock the wind out of somebody or other":—

"Formerly there were only four castes, but now there are five, the last being called *Panchamas*. The fifth class was not known in former times, nor was it mentioned in any of the books. There were no Bhangis (sweeper class) formerly, and this class only came into being with the advent of the Moslems in India. For the Moslems observed *purdah*, and they wanted some people to do the sweeper's work."

What a gross distortion of facts, verging upon the height of blasphemy!

So far as we know, "Bombay Chronicle" is a common political organ, and its columns are hardly meant for any religious controversy, as is also clear from the remarks of the learned president, who was pained to remark in his introductory speech, 'hat the "Chronicle" was "filled every day with editorials on the ideals and message of Islam." Nevertheless, as this note has been published in the "Chronicle" itself, therefore we propose to ask a few questions from the Swami through the medium of the same paper, but would reserve full discussion on the subject for some other magazine.

In the first place, we would be glad to know what section of humanity, like the lecturer's, "fifth class" came into existence through the agency of the Mussalmans in Arabia, the birthplace and cradle of Islam and the rest of the Muslim countries like Egypt, Turkey, etc. A reply to 'he question would involve a certain amount of research work in this direction which would indeed be an act of benevolence to the student of history.

The argument for the innovation, that the Panchamas were originated by the Mussalmans, is still more curious than the theory itself, viz., that because the Muslims observed purdah, therefore they wanted a class of men to work as sweepers." A wonderful discovery indeed! The writer could prove to the lecturer that in Sindh, the Punjab and the Frontier Provinces, where the Mussalmans enjoy their much-envied majority, four-fifths of the population is living in the villages. Nowhere strict purdah is observed, like the towns. Not a single house contains any levatory, and yet the Swami's "fifth class" exists even in the smallest of such villages, along with the other depressed classes.

Moreover, it is a fact that Bhangi is no caste in itself. When we look into the Bhangi community a little more closely, we find within them castes, sub-castes and *gotes*, quite similar to those in other depressed classes. Does it not disclose something altogether different from, and absolutely opposite to, the bold assertion of the learned lecturer?

When the writer came to Poona in July 1921, the sweeper engaged by him was a Mussalman, and it could be shown to the Swami that several sweeper families exist in this very city, who profess themselves as Mussalmans and who enlisted themselves as such during the last census. Does this fact not give a lie to the learned lecturer's very face?

The following glaring facts are worthy of being pondered over by the profound lecturer, proud of his Vedic lore:—

(a) Sweepers come and go into the Muslim houses. They are granted a much higher social status than the depressed are allowed by the high-born Brahmans, like the Swami, in several parts of India. We could give quotations from the Swami's own lectures, speeches and writings delivered and published during the last three years, on different stages and in various newspapers of which we possess a full record. The case of Vaikom is before him and the rest of the *Mahashas* like himself.

(b) In some parts of Afghanistan, where there exists the lavatory system in some towns, there are some people doing this work, but the word "Bhangi" or its contemptuous equavalent is a thing quite unheard-of. They are called *Mussalies*, (the pure, the servants of Allah). After finishing their work of cleansing the houses, they all say their prayers in the mosques, shoulder to shoulder with the noblest Mussalmans of the place.

The religion of Islam is the only advocate of equality, and in actual practice the Mussalmans have given that equality to others in the manner stated above. Does it not, then, show that the Mussalmans, out of sheer sympathy and love for humanity wanted to grant social status to the depressed classes from which they had absolutely been deprived by Swamis like himself? It is very strange why the Swami apprehended that the Mussalmans would deprive other people of this right and would stand in the way of the aquirement of those privileges, whereas the learned speaker himself admits in his lecture that Maulvi Mohamad Pickthall "had given him a sum of Rs. 5 to help him (the Swamiji) in his work." This is nothing but a brazen-faced effrontery on his part. In the end we would like to turn the Swami's eyes towards his old Hindu history of the past 5,000 years, of which he boasts so much, and repeat the immortal words of Jesus Christ, "And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but perceivest not the beam that is in thine own eye?"—Yours, etc.,

SOME MUSLIM SCHOLARS.

Poona, May 3.

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE (SCANDAL NO. II.)

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Being encouraged by partially successful result in my first venture, I am tempted to ask the hospitality of your columns once again to divulge some further "official secret."

I am informed that your morning contemporary, the Times of India Press, is at present engaged in printing and publishing with gorgeous illustrations a book called "The Bombay Development" by ..... an Indian Journalist of some distinction and fame: that all the materials and information for the said compilation, with some arguments and justification, are furnished by the Development Directorate and a handsome subsidy of about Rs. 3,000 has been or will be paid to him for his trouble and labour and for lending his journalistic skill and fame: the bill of the "Times of India" for the job of printing and publishing about 5000 copies is to be paid by the Directorate. Thus to all intents and purposes, it will be a production from the Development Directorate, perhaps strongly recommending and justifying the several schemes but apparently on account of the author's name, it will give the impression of public opinion; it may be an effective, but not an edifying method of propaganda.

As the interpellation in the Council may mean weary waiting for two months and then a reply like the Oracle of Delphi: "Yes but no," will the Director of Development condescend to enlighten the public a second time? or if he is exhausted after the last inquiry will the Hon. the General Member in charge oblige the public?

I hope your morning contemporary will observe public decency and being personally interested will request some other contemporary to take up the cause this time.—Yours etc.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD AT SONGADH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SONGADH, May 3.

The organisers of the Kathiawar Political Conference have decided to hold the third session at Songadh as the overwhelming majority of people insist on asserting their birth-right of associating for a common purpose. A veteran publicist with a wide experience of the Indian states stated how Sir Prabhashankar Pattani's eyes were bedewed with tears when he issued the prohibition order since he had declared himself as a genuine friend of the conference. The veteran publicist attributed the issue of the prohibition order to the betrayal of of Sir Prabhashankar's confidence by the organisers of the conference. The apologists of Sir Prabhashankar find fault with the organisers for creating trouble for a good intentioned state like Bhavnagar by their advocacy of satyagraha and call on them not to attach undue importance to the venue of the conference. Mahatma Gandhi has at last been prevailed on to give his willing consent to holding the conference at Songadh.

SCOUTS RALLY AT MANDLA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MANDLA, May 25.

A crowded programme has been arranged and is being gone through every day. Excellent arrangements have been made for the scouts to learn swimming and rescuing which have been practised in the Nerbudda river. Instructions in 24 practical subjects are being given. The Governor is attending every day and showing keen personal interest. All scouts are very happy.

HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS IN SIND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD(Sind.), April 29.

On the 26th instant, a meeting of workers and sympathisers of Hindu Sabhas from all parts of Sind was held at Hyderabad to consider ways and means of organising and uplifting the Hindu Jati. Diwan Bulchand Kundanmal presided over the function. After good deal of discussion the meeting passed a resolution condemning those Hindus and Mahomedans who have been attacking each other's religion and thereby increasing tension between the two communities and requesting them to abstain from such attacks. The resolution also called the attention of all people to the fact that one of the main objects of Hindu Sabha was not to entertain feelings of ill-will against other religions. For systematic organisation of the work of Hindu Sabhas it was resolved to organise a Provincial Hindu Sabha and Mr. Ghanashyam Jethanand was asked to do the preliminary work. The question of holding a Provincial Hindu Conference, of starting a paper for the welfare of Hindu Jati, of propagating Hindi all over Sind, of requesting all Hindu Girls' Schools to immediately start the teaching of Hindi and of uplifting suppressed classes came before the meeting and it was resolved that the Provincial Hindu Sabha should tackle them as soon as it came into existence. Another resolution was passed requesting authorities of Hindu Industrial Home to start a Hindu Orphanage for the whole of Sind and assuring them that Hindu workers were prepared to help the institution. The resolution also requests the authorities of all Hindu Nari Shalas to admit unprotected and uncared-for widows in their institutions and make arrangements for their education and livelihood.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If Mr. Tendolkar did not intend to depress the influence and decry the value of "Hind", I can only say he chose his language in a most peculiar way. He deliberately ignored the various excellent activities of that organ and its valuable services to the nationalist cause, and dwelt on what he calls "facts", which if true are insignificant and unessential. He now criticises my personal evidence of the value of an organ circulated to persons of influence or in positions of responsibility; implying that I should give the name of the organ. I do not see what I should gain from informing Mr. Tendolkar, but I do see that I expose its private business and its methods of propaganda to the public, and I refrain from so doing. Mr. Tendolkar puts in quotation marks my remark that I have not the slightest connection with the journal "Hind". It may not be his intention, but the effect of his inverted commas will be to persuade several people that I have some connection with "Hind", or some personal interest in advocating the support of that journal. I think anyone who knows me and my work will hardly need me to repeat that I have no connection with "Hind", after I have declared it categorically.

"Hind" should have been treated with in my opinion praise and sympathy, and your correspondent's treatment of the fine work of that journal is not only unsympathetic but unreasonable.

Why should your correspondent assume that M.P.'s or editors are bound not to read literature that is sent to them? It would be logical to assume that they might or might not, as the fancy took them. I did not myself by any means deny the possibility of their declining to read it; but your correspondent implies that they are bound not to. Even if 25 per cent. of them read the submitted literature, it will be that much to the good; for at present no M.P.'s or editors write to India for literature to improve their information of the nationalist movement. Publishing the matter in India will only be of value if its circulation is arranged for. And I will go a step further, and say that an organ printed in London will have a greater chance of consideration than one emanating from India.

While on this subject, I would say that as Congress literature is, of necessity, drafted with a view to perusal in India as the prime object, the matter comes under English eyes in an exotic style that gives it a diluted power of persuasion and influence. The very proper assumption of knowledge of great and small national events by its readers, renders even "The Indian Nationalist" (Congress Weekly) almost (so they say) "incomprehensible" to English readers. And that journal represents a very high level of management and production, of the highest value in India.

I unhesitatingly repeat all I have said in favour of Indian support, private if not official (but both if possible), for Mr. Dara's London journal "Hind". I do this, although not associated with the journal,—and, what is more, sometimes in conflict with it. Your readers have only to turn to my weekly column to see that the tone of "Hind" about the Khilafat crisis is not my own. But the balance is on the side of "Hind", and as a whole it is a valuable organ for disseminating information and argument about the various elements in the Indian national movement. To dismiss it with a few words, about it being pressed on unwilling subscribers, is an absolute injustice.

If some members of Parliament, editors and other public men tear up a journal when it is sent them, the experience here is that a most encouraging proportion do not. Correspondence and requests for further information prove it.

Mr. Tendolkar brings out the old argument about the good and noble people who visit and speak at the Hostel. Orthodox non-cooperators are met by just such arguments: "Why, the pure and high-minded So and So sits in the Council", Assembly, Government, or whatever it may be. It is part of the policy of the Hostel to offer a "free platform",—to offer anything and everything, to make the Indian youth cleave to a Christian institution,—for such it is, in intention and origin. And the Indian youth has certainly "fallen for it." It is a time-honoured retort that Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Saklatvala, or someone else has given a lecture, and so on. Once we used to have strong arguments with our friends over their giving their names to this potent weapon of de-nationalisation. Now we quite see that they go there, because the Indian youth goes there; and they have to follow up their audience, or they would leave the field to the enemy. I am suitably impressed by Mr. Tendolkar's approval of the Hostel: but I am content to differ from him, in company with Mr. B. G. Horniman, who —on the spot—has seen its effect on the Cause of India among the Indian youth.

I do not discuss Berlin, because my remarks were about London. Even Mr. Tendolkar must recognise that as a good reason.—Yours, etc.,

ARTHUR FIELD.

London, March 24.

Official and Personal.

A Bangalore message of May 5th states Swami Shradanand arrived here this morning on his way to Madras from whence he proceeds to Vaicom. He leaves for Madras to-morrow night.

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895 x 135	132 13 0	17 1 0
895 x 150	157 15 0	20 0 0
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EAST AND WEST.

Fellow-Caucasians !

We rise in defence of the white race. It has been grossly insulted; its power and dominance have been called into question. A regrettable tendency to question Caucasian supremacy has long been manifest in this country, but it has now burst out with dangerous virulence in the once honorable State of Virginia.

The facts are these. The State of Virginia has long held it illegal for white persons and colored persons to marry. Recently this law has been enlarged and expanded. At the present moment, in the interests of something called "racial integrity," it is unlawful in that State for any white person

> to marry any save a white person, or a person with no other admixture of blood than white and American Indian. For the purpose of this Act, the term "white person" shall apply only to the person who has no trace whatsoever of any blood other than Caucasian; but persons who have one-sixteenth or less of the blood of the American Indian and have no other non-Caucasic blood shall be deemed to be white persons.

In order to carry out this law a State-wide system of registration has been established under the Virginia Bureau of Vital Statistics. Every man and woman and child is urged to fill out a blank giving his name and the "color" of his parents and the signature of a physician willing to witness to the truth of his statements. A misstatement is made a felony. A person need not register, but he may not obtain a marriage license unless all these facts are made known. "Japanese, Chinese, and other Mongolian and Malay races" are under the ban as well as Asiatic Indians and persons one-eighth or more American Indian.

Caucasian blood boils in our veins as we read these lines. What they mean is this: If John Aloysius Jones, free, white, and American, marries a person with the smallest imaginable fraction of any non-white racial strain—one-eighth or one-sixteenth or the square of any of these fractions all the way to infinity—his offspring will be Chinese or Negro or Hindu or Melanesian, and all the fractions of white blood put together cannot prevent it. Before the darker races the white blood surrenders. A single Chinese ancestor eight generations back in a family of Virginia merchants is more potent, more determining, than all his descendants and the persons they marry. His youngest great-great-great-great-great-great-grandchild will not be allowed to marry any Virginia grandchild of solid white ancestry.

Well, fellow-Caucasians, how about it? Are you willing to admit that all the blood of your race cannot absorb and dissolve and obliterate a single drop from another racial stock? Are you willing to believe on the contrary that that single drop will absorb, dissolve, and obliterate all the white blood that flows in your veins? Is Caucasian blood no thicker than water? Indignantly we turn to the legislators of the State of Virginia to inquire: Is one Negro or Chinese or Melanesian more potent than 16 or 32 or 64 or 4,096 white men? Is one pure white man not equal to the smallest imaginable fraction of any other kind of man?

We should be tempted, were we not law-abiding even under severe provocation, to organize a society for inter-racial marriage, to test the capacity of the white race to meet the hazards of existence on a planet like ours.—"Nation," New York.

Vain Efforts of Mr. Lloyd George.

The second reading of the Bill to ratify the Treaty of Lausanne was carried without a division on Wednesday. The debate was really a waste of time. Everything that it was necessary or desirable to say on the matter had been said last week, and no one seriously questioned that the peace terms must be ratified. Mr. Lloyd George, indeed, appealed to the Government to throw over the Straits Convention, which could be done, he asserted, without upsetting the Treaty itself. But the Prime Minister showed that it could not be done; if the Straits Convention went, not a line of the Treaty would remain. The rest of Mr. Lloyd George's speech was an attempt, in his most rhetorical style, to justify his own calamitous Near Eastern policy. He abused the Turks and King Constantine. He tried to make his hearers' flesh creep with predictions of what Russia—the Jacobin turned Jingo—will one day do. He praised the deeds of the British Army and his own profound statesmanship, and bemoaned the Treaty as "a deplorable thing which might have been signed by a vanquished Power, so far as British interests are concerned." The obvious retort to that is to ask who brought us into the position of a "a vanquished Power?" It was Mr. Lloyd George himself, and neither public opinion nor history will let him lay his messes at other people's doors. But fortunately Mr. Lloyd George's views on the Near East are of very little interest, and certainly not of the slightest importance, to anybody now. The country is well content to have done with his adventures there, and prepared to pay the price for being quit of them. And the country, we believe, does not regard the Treaty of Lausanne, with all its faults, as a "humiliation," but as an opportunity for establishing honourable and friendly and mutually profitable relations with the new Turkey.—"New Statesman."

Persian Politics.

To the rule that nowhere are politicians as indispensable as they are apt to imagine themselves to be Persia supplies a possible exception. The Sardar Sipah has played such a prominent and invaluable part in recent years in a country which had for so long proved itself hopelessly bankrupt in administrative ability that it seemed almost unthinkable that he should voluntarily leave Persia to flounder in its former incompetency. Yet within a very few days or weeks after Riza Khan was credited with the determination to make himself President of a Persian Republic, the report comes that he has resigned and left the capital. Telegraphic news from Persia is tantalisingly brief, and we may have to wait for a letter from our own correspondent in Teheran to learn the inwardness of what has been happening. The formal announcement that a republic in Persia would be contrary to the Moslem religion and that any further reference to the subject would be visited with severe penalties, suggested that a short but interesting chapter in Persian history had been finally closed. It was, therefore, a matter for considerable surprise to learn that the Sardar Sipah had resigned his Premiership, on the ground that he had lost the confidence of the Mejliss. That body, however, seems to have a higher opinion of his indispensability than he has himself. By a four to one majority, it recorded its confidence in the Sardar Sipah, who has returned to power a reconstructed Ministry. The episode, which arose out of the republican epidemic now harassing the East, contains some valuable lesson for the Prime Minister, the Mejliss, and the people of Persia by which it is to be hoped one and all will benefit.—"Near East."

Humours of Parliament

The Prime Minister's speech on the Rents Bill, and equally his statement to the Canadian attitude towards the treaty of Lausanne, were not as candid as the House has a right to demand. It rests, therefore, with the Government itself whether it is thrown out possibly before the Budget, or remains, with genuine support from both other parties, for a quite considerable term. In these circumstances it might be thought that the lighter side of Parliament would be clouded over, but the Parliamentary Humorists' Association has kept up its wicket in magnificent style. Beginning with a brisk interchange of "Johnsonian dialect" between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Baldwin, which distinctly refreshed the arid wastes of the Rent Bill, the tale was taken up by Mr. John Harris on Sir Sydney Henn's Kenya Colony motion, when he humbly confessed to the delighted House his inability "to keep the Twelve Commandments". The hon. gentleman is so notably successful in keeping the Ten, that his difficulty with the other two was felt to be quite excusable, particularly in view of the reputed nature of the eleventh, the one that gives most people most trouble in the keeping. Fired by this example, Commander Kenworthy, not usually given to these flights of fancy, not having a vocal measure of disapproval among his Liberal colleagues by attacking Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Fischer for their views on this matter, described himself in the debate on the Treaty of Lausanne, as "a Turk among a colony of Armenians",—whereupon Captain Wedgwood Benn always eager for a sally, corrected his hon. friend on behalf of "my fellow Armenians" for erroniously describing Mr. Gladstone's attitude towards the Greeks and Corfu. Stimulated by these exchanges, Mr. Baldwin then rose and accounted for Mr. Lloyd George's antipathy for the Treaty, by the ingenious hypothesis that having for so long been the sole and only begetter of Treaties in Europe, the right honourable gentleman had come to regard anybody else's Treaty as an illegitimate child. A merry quip!—"Toby Junior M.P." in "Outlook."

The Luxor Tomb and Foreigners' Rights.

The Mixed Court of Appeal in Alexandria in the case arising over the Luxor Tomb dispute, has decided (reversing the decision of, we believe, an American judge) that the Egyptian Government can at any time break its contracts with foreigners or abrogate foreign vested interests with impunity. The decision, of course is not quite so crudely stated. Such, however, is virtually its effect. The Court considers that in face of an "administrative act" of a Government department its hands are tied. Individuals injured by some arbitrary act of the Government may of course, claim damages —subject to the interminable delays and devious jurisprudence of the Mixed Courts. But those Courts will not interfere to prevent the actual accomplishment of injustice by any remedies similar in nature to the Injunctions and Decrees for Specific Performance which are freely and effectively issued in similar circumstances by the English Court of Chancery. The spirit of the decision is, of course, that of the French jurisprudence with its mischievous theory of the strict separation of executive and judiciary and its dangerous apotheosis of *droit administratif*, as outside the cognizance of the ordinary Courts.

No one can wonder that all the foreign communities in Egypt are seriously alarmed by a decision which threatens to leave them defenceless against arbitrary action on the part of the Government. A special section of the new Egyptian Constitution was considered as sufficing for the protection of the obligations assumed by Egypt towards foreign powers and the vested rights of foreigners in the country, but this section is now revealed as being unsupported by any practical sanction. It is, of course, a serious blot on our forty years' administration of Egypt that the English common law has never been substituted for the French Codes. We note the likelihood of the arrival in England in the next few months of a new Delegation from Egypt to arrange a final and conclusive treaty dealing with all the matters at present outstanding between the two countries. Of all these matters our responsibility for foreigners in the country is one of the most important.—"Saturday Review."

The Birth of a Party.

Last week brought the news of an interesting event in Indian politics—the appearance of a new party with the honourable name of Reform and the motto "Responsive Co-operation." The high rate of infant mortality in Delhi makes it impossible to be very sanguine regarding the prospects of the latest arrival, but it starts with the enunciation of a definite principle, adherence to which may save it from the early grave which has been the fate of so many predecessors. The motto contains an obvious reference to the preamble of the Government of India Act, and it will certainly be an advantage for India if the men who are willing to work the Act for what it is worth should present a united front against the men whose declared purpose is to wreck it. Whether they will actually do so is another question. Dr. Gour, who has formed the party, was one of those who abstained from voting in the division on the Finance Bill, a brand of "co-operation" which strikes us as rather thin, and we must wait for the events of the next session before we can judge whether anything more effective is to be substituted.—"Near East."

"Clemency" !!!

The Colonial Secretary's decision to allow Prempeh, ex-King of Ashanti, to return to his people will be hailed with joy by the Gold Coast, for his exile of twenty-seven years is almost universally considered to have expiated fully the hot-headed indiscretion which brought him into conflict with Government. When, disregarding the instructions of the Governor of the Gold Coast, the Ashanti insisted on their right to send envoys direct to Queen Victoria, Prempeh was charged with offering human sacrifices, not meeting an old indemnity, and other matters, and was told that his deposition would take place unless a fine of 5,000 ounces of gold was forthcoming. Not much more than one-eighth of the quantity being collected, the king, with the queen, his mother, his father, brother, and a number of his chiefs were taken first to Sierra Leone and later to the Seychelles. Death has called most of his companions, and today he is almost alone. He is said to be a convert to Christianity and political ambition appears to have left him. Danger from his return is not to be anticipated, and British clemency in at last releasing a ruler who will find his race advanced beyond all recognition will appeal to African mentality and loyalty.—"Outlook."

Lord Willingdon.

Lord Willingdon left India last week after a decade of strenuous and successful service as Governor, first of Bombay, and more recently of Madras, and the country has thus lost an outstanding personality, whose influence has been increasingly powerful alike in politics and administration, in industry and agriculture, in sport and in society. It is too soon yet to offer a final estimate of the work he has done for India during these years of transition, but at least it may be said that under his guidance Madras has travelled farther than any other province on the long road leading in the direction of responsible self-government. Elderly frequenters of Fenner's may occasionally be heard to complain that he has not always gone for the bowling as vigorously as they had hoped, but he has played the right game for his side, and he can afford to ignore these critics of the pavilion. His presence in England will undoubtedly be welcome just now, and we hope he will see his way to give public opinion the lead for which it is looking on the whole question of India's future.—"Near East."

HINDU-MUSLIM RAPPROCHEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the letter headed "Hindu Muslim Rapprochement" published in your issue of the 1st instant, your correspondent says that last Monday there was a slight disturbance "between the youths of the two communities due to the killing of some Cows." The event was however not the killing of Cows but that three Cows and one bull were found to be wounded. Some Hindu youths attributed this dastardly act to some Mahomedan mischief mongers, and got excited. The next morning when exaggerated reports of the wounding spread in the town the Mahomedan leaders also felt extremely sorry but could not help. The police are still investigating the matter. Only one of the cows was seriously wounded, but is reported to be past danger due to the prompt treatment given to her by the local Sub Assist. Surgeon, and the Veterinary Surgeon.

The peaceful settlement of the matter is as stated by your correspondent, no doubt, due to the tactful and sympathetic handling of the situation by the State Executive Officers on the spot as well as the mutual good feeling shown by the leaders of the two communities; and this "Rapprochement" will serve as a good example to Government officers and leaders of both the communities elsewhere in India, as showing how difference of this nature can be peacefully settled by mutual co-operation and by taking leaders of the people into confidence.—Yours etc.

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THE WEATHER.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 5.

The disturbance in passing eastwards has given local rain in east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Bihar with a few falls in North-west Frontier Province and West United Provinces. Rain has also fallen locally in Assam and at a few stations in Bengal, Tennasserim and south of Peninsula.

Chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh, two inches; Sibsagar, Cox's Bazar, one and a half; Chittagong, three-quarters; Darbhanga, Meerut, Delhi and Dalhousie, a half; Murree, three-quarters; Rawalpindi, Sonamarg and Drosh, a half; Calicut one and a half; Cochin and Kodaikanal, one; Salem, a half.

Very low temperatures prevail from the Frontier to the United Provinces.

Forecast:—Decrease in north-west India and extension in Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 4th May 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr	29.746 in
Temperature of Air	85.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	76.0	"
Dew Point	71.2	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	62%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.4	"
Minimum	81.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W,WNW,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	116	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft.	in	May	h. m.	ft. in
M.	5	11 52	27	9	5	5 18	16 2
		7 10	24	8		17 43	18 9
Tu.	6	12 24	27	9	6	5 46	16 1
						18 18	18 11
W.	7	0 9	26	3	7	6 16	16 3
		12 56	27	7		18 51	19 2
Th.	8	0 37	25	11	8	6 45	16 6
		13 27	27	4		19 27	19 7
F.	9	1 7	25	6	9	7 16	16 11
		14 0	26	1		20 5	20 1
Sat.	10	1 40	25	0	10	7 48	17 5
		14 37	26	5		20 52	20 6
Sun	11	3 14	24	0	11	9 19	18 8
		16 15	25	8			

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS OF THURSAY, THE 2ND OF MAY 1924

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total fall May to date.	Rainfall. Departure May to date.
PUNJAB—					
Multan	90.3	67.4	..	..	—0.03
Rawalpindi	62.2	62 5	0.90	0.95	+1.84
Lahore	77.8	59.7	0.03	0.77	+0.72
Hissar	94.8	69.0	..	..	..
Ambala	85.6	62.3	0.13	0.45	+0.33
Delhi	91.0	63.6	0.47	0.62	+0.58
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	97.0	66.0	..	..	..
Mainpuri	95.5	63.4	0.05	0.23	+0.28
Jhansi	100.0	70 8	..	..	..
Cawnpore	98.2	69.4	0.03	0.13	+0.17
Allahabad	101.4	76.0	..	..	—0.01
SIND—					
Jacobabad	99.9	73.0	..	..	—0.04
Karachi	96.8	76.0	..	..	—0.05
RAJPUTANA—					
Abu	98.2	71.8	..	..	..
Ajmer	96.6	70.8	..	0 03	+0.02
Jaipur	100.6	70.4	..	..	—0.06
Kotah	98.2	69.4	..	..	—0.04
Mount Abu	88.2	63.4	..	..	—0.14
KATHIAWAR—					
Bhuj	102.0	67.4	..	..	—0.05
Dwarka	88.0	69.0	..	..	—0.04
Veraval	86.1	77.1	..	..	—0.05
Rajkot	103.7	73.0	..	..	—0.05
Bhavnagar Para	103.6	75 6	..	..	—0.06
GUJRAT—					
Surat	93 4	79.8	..	..	—0.01
Ahmedabad	103.8	76.7	..	..	—0.07
Deesa	110.8	74 0	..	..	..
CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Neemuch	98.4	76.6	..	..	..
Indore	97.1	75.1	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	99.7	72.8	..	..	—0.05
Saugor	97.2	72.0	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	102 9	74.4	..	..	—0.02
Khandwa	102	77.0	..	..	—0.01
Akola	103.2	77.0	..	..	..
Amraoti	113.8	76.0	..	..	—0.05
Nagpur	105.2	81.8	..	..	—0.05
Chanda	101.4	74.4	..	..	—0.05
Raipur	104.6	70.0	..	1.27	+1.00
KONKAN—					
Bombay	92.4	79.8	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	89.5	76.4	..	..	..
Mormugao	90.0	80 5	..	..	—0.20
Karwar	93.7	80 0	..	..	—0.10
BOMBAY DECCAN—					
Malegaon	100.9	72.2	..	..	—0.05
Ahmednagar	96.7	68.3	..	..	..
Poona	93.4	67.7	..	..	—0.05
Sholapur	104.5	74.8	..	..	—0.06
Belgaum	102.4	73.5	..	..	..
Hyderabad—	95.6	72.4	..	..	—0.15
Aurangabad	98.1	65.9	..	..	—0.10
Nizamabad(Indur)	106.8	61.7	..	..	—0.14
Hyderabad	103.1	75.7	..	..	—0.10
MADRAS—					
Madras	95.5	80.0	..	..	—0.27
Calicut	94.3	81.1	1.37	1.37	+0.52
Cocanada	92.0	74.5	1.17	1.17	+0.21
CEYLON—					
Colombo	90.4	75.1	0.28	1.28	—0.13
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Madras	91.7	76 5	..	..	—0.10
Masulipatam	109.7	84.0	..	..	—0.05
Bellary	100.0	87.2	..	..	—0.02
Cuddapah	94.8	68.2	..	0.51	..
Madras	99.0	72.6	0.06	0.06	—0.01
Bangalore	103.5	73.5	..	..	—0.34
Coimbatore	92.1	67.5	..	..	—0.53
Trichinopoly	98.1	82.5	..	..	—0.10

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th May, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.90in. of rain, Delhi 0.47in and Ambala 0.13in. Skies are clear and the air is damper than usual. Temperature was on the average about 15deg. below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded and in the northwest of the division the air is damper than usual. Temperature was considerably lower than usual in the division except at Allahabad, where it was almost normal and where a maximum temperature of 104deg. was recorded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded over east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Sind and at Mount Abu. Temperature was lower than usual in Rajputana and upper Sind; the maximum temperature was above normal in lower Sind. The thermometer rose to 110deg. at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and at Deesa. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Central India West and at Surat and the minimum at Bhuj. Deesa recorded a maximum temperature of 111deg.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and at Nagpur and Chanda humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in east Berar and lower at Jubbulpore and Saugor; the minimum was below the average at Chanda. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 114deg. at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. At Bombay the maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 92deg.4 (2deg.3 above normal) and the minimum 79deg.8 (0deg.5 above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded over the south Bombay Deccan, lightly clouded over east Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in east Hyderabad. Both day and night temperatures were below normal in the north-west of the division. The thermometer rose yesterday to 107deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance is passing away eastwards after giving nearly general rain in the north and east Punjab. There has also been nearly general rain in Malabar; Calicut and Cocanada report 1.37in and 1.17in respectively. Temperature is unusually low in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 4th May 1924 issued from Simla.

The disturbance over the Punjab has caused widespread rain in the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and the Kumaon hills and local rain in Kashmir and the plains of the United Provices west, with a few falls in northeast Baluchistan. It is passing eastwards. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Assam and local in Tenasserim and Bengal.

The chief amounts were:—Moulmein, Silchar one inch; Dibrugarh one and a half; Cherrapunji three; Narayanganj two; Noakhali one and a half; Barisal, Mussooree, Lahore three quarters; Rawalpindi one; Simla, Dalhousie, Sialkot a half; Murree, Khushab one and a half; Peshawar, Dera-Ismail-Khan one; Cherat three; Drosh, Fort Sandaman a half.

Temperature is very low in Baluchistan the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab and is about 16deg below normal in the hills.

SWARAJISTS IN C. P.

INSTRUCTIONS TO HIGH GOVT. OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, May 2.

Anent the Associated Press telegram contradicting the news published in several newspapers about the Chief Secretary's circulatory letter to all the Deputy Commissioners regarding the probability of dissolution of the C. P. Legislative Council, it will be interesting to note that an important communication was actually issued by the Chief Secretary to all the Deputy Commissioners with the avowed object of maligning Swarajists and to thwart their activities in the coming election.

After producing in full the rules regarding the conduct of Government servants in relation to politics, the communication goes on to say: "It will be observed that whilst Government servants may not interfere or use their influence in election to the Legislative Council, they are at liberty to defend and explain in public the policy of Government. They may remove misapprehensions, correct misstatements and refute disloyal and seditious propaganda. Whilst the distribution of leaflets by the Publicity Officer may serve a useful purpose, the local Government believes that the spoken word has a more powerful influence than the written word. I am therefore to state that you and your subordinates should give special attention to this matter of oral explanation. It should be regarded as one of the most important duties to discuss the present situation at evening meetings with villagers in camp. While such propaganda by Government officers may be expected to help to bring home to the electorate the evil effects of the action of the Swaraj Party, it is most desirable that similar propaganda should be taken by non-official agency wherever it is possible."

The communication speaks for itself and needs no comment.

QUESTIONS IN NEXT ASSEMBLY MEETING.

The following questions are sent by Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas for the next meeting of the Legislative Assembly:—

ASSAULT ON MR. SIDHWA.

"1 (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter from Mr. Sidhwa published in the "Sind Observer" and "New Times" (Karachi) of the 28th April last stating that while entering a railway compartment occupied by soldiers, he was foully abused, kicked, collared out of the compartment, his luggage thrown out and he further threatened to be thrown out of the window if entering again, the culprits flouting the remonstrances of the Railway Officials and Military Police; and to the editorial comments of the above two newspapers of the 29th idem?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state what steps if any they intend to take to punish the offenders?

(c) Is it true, what appears in the "Sind Observer's" editorial that such incidents are frequent but go unnoticed owing to the inaction of the victims and their want of Mr. Sidhwa's public spirit

(d) Are Government sensible that such incidents are the root-cause of racial bitterness and political unrest?

(e) Do Government realize the advisability of meeting out exemplary punishment in such cases so as to serve as an object lesson?

ORDERS TO TICKET COLLECTORS ON N. W. RAILWAY.

"2 (a) Is it a fact that orders have been issued to the ticket Collectors of the North-Western Railway, Karachi District, to submit statements of their earnings, beyond their lawful salaries on point of their punishment?

(b) If so, is the order issued merely to elicit information or to expose malpractices?

(c) If the order is issued with the latter object, do Government expect culprits to confess to their criminality by their own written word?

(d) If it is issued with neither of the above objects then with what other object?

(e)) Is the order confined only to ticket collectors or extends to other Railway servants also?

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During the Great War our factory and the whole of our resources were placed entirely at the disposal of the Military Dept. Government of India for the Manufacture of Army Biscuits for the various fronts. We were not allowed to Manufacture Biscuits for the civil population, consequently several of our MARKETS, were lost to us. We are now making serious efforts to regain them, and we are meeting with GREAT SUCCESS principally due to the QUALITY OF OUR BISCUITS, and the great difference in price in comparison to the imported article. WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND any of the following kinds:—

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TANGANYIKA ORDINANCES.

WHITE COLONIALS STILL OBDURATE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

April 20.

Sir Horace Byatt, Governor of the Tanganyika Territory, who left this country last month for Europe, is not likely to return to his post. His misdeeds and the pugnacious attitude he displayed towards Indians during the tenure of his office, brought the trade at a standstill for 2 months, and were the "culminating point in a series of irritations between his administration and the public." Commenting on the subject the "Daressalaam Times", a European paper, has the following appreciation of him:—"Of Your Excellency's undoubtedly great abilities, there can be not the slightest question, but Your Excellency somehow did not quite fit in here."

The value of the public coaching and goods traffic handled by all sections of the Uganda Railway in last March was £150,252 as compared with £108,596 in March 1923—an increase of £41,656 accounting no doubt for the Uganda cotton season.

The project of regulating Shop Hours in Kenya is now being kept alive as the Indian system of working for longer hours with little regard for holidays is considered detrimental and unfair to European trading.

TANGANYIKA ORDINANCES.

At a mass meeting of the Tanganyika Indians, resolutions were passed for the repeal of Profit Tax, Trade Licensing and Live Stock Dealers' Ordinances; objections were raised against the inclusion of the French language to the exclusion of the Indian languages from the commercial books as constituting a breach of terms of the Mandate; the meeting urged the Government of India to send the Indian Colonial Committee to the Tanganyika Territory for studying the grievances of the Indian community on the spot, and to ask the Central Legislatures of India to take steps and force the Government of India to see that the Tanganyika Territory is governed according to the terms of the Mandate; the meeting reminds the present British Premier of his message of sympathy to the Indian community resident in the Tanganyika Territory in its struggle last year against the three trade ordinances and now requests him to redress their just and legitimate grievances as soon as possible; and finally H. M. Government is requested to introduce some form of public representation securing the views of all communities.

The number of dhows arriving from Arabia and India at Zanzibar this season totalled 151 representing 12,000 tons. Despite the advance in steamship services the dhow traffic remains still steady as in times of pre-British period.

Referring to the independent attitude displayed on the Kenya Question by the retired Chief Justice of Kenya, Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., one correspondent in the "East African Standard" charges him with being pro-Indian and waxes indignant. To quote a writer, "he is receiving a pension paid by *us* (sic) here for his services. . . . He is a dirty dog who bites the hand that feeds him." Vulgarity apart, the orientation of the average white colonist appears to be very limited. Every retired officer is paid by the funds of the Colony contributed by natives, Indians and Europeans, and any opinion expressed by him on the Indian Question cannot be favourable to both the contending parties—Indian and European. Not less amusing is the following statement emanating from a well-known writer like Mr. W. S. Bromhead:—

"Much hot air has been expended of late in the expression of pious hopes that our white population will rapidly increase so that the possible domination of *alien races here may be eliminated* (italics are mine)."

Other than the "our white population" the only element referred to as *alien* are the Indian subjects of the British Empire who are to be eliminated. There is no objection to a foreign white Jew to make his home with the white clan of Kenya.

According to the official Customs returns, the following table gives a list of exports from Mombasa during the first quarter ended March: Maize 211,634 bags, Coffee 72,190, Sisal and Tow 21,606 bales.

NERVOUSNESS IN EUROPEAN CIRCLES.

Alarmed at the possibility of any "tinkering with the White Paper" a deputation, headed by Mr. C. Archer, on behalf of the Convention of Associations and Reform Party leaders, waited upon His Excellency the Governor. The advent of the Labour Party to power causes some nervousness in European circles here.

Mr. A. Morrison, Advocate, who was at one time Town Magistrate of Nairobi, supports the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce condemning the Bill of Immigration (now with the Secretary of State) in the form originally drafted. In his opinion it involves "absolutely unwarrantable and unnecessary interferences with the liberty of every British citizen."

MAGADI SODA CO.

According to the latest cable from London, the compulsory winding up of the Magadi Soda Co. has been judicially ordered. Magadi is a lake, about 10 by 10 miles in area, containing an inexhaustable deposit of Carbonate of Soda. A special railroad of 100 miles was built by a Syndicate to explore this deposit some 10 years ago with the prospects of securing a market for half a million tons a year representing one-fourth of the world's yearly consumption. This Soda is vastly used in Central Europe and Japan. During the month of March 82,519 packages of this commodity were exported to India evidently to be transhipped to Japan. The industrial and commercial disorganisation of Germany accounts for this failure. The Company is now being reconstituted under better rates of railage offered by the Uganda Railway to the new Company.

During the days when prosecutions and persecutions arose under Sir Horace Byatt's regime in the Tanganyika Territory out of the Trade Licensing Ordinance of 1923 causing the Indian community to close down their ousiness, Mr. Baker Smith, an Advocate and Solicitor, was sentenced to pay a fine of Sh. 105 by a District Officer for carrying on practice without holding a license under the above Ordinance. The judgment was appealed against with the result that the conviction is quashed as *ultra vires* on the ground that "an Advocate licensed by the High Court to practise would be forced to apply to a District Officer for permission to practise and it is to be fairly supposed that the District Officer might refuse to grant that license." It is pointed out that it is within the competence of the High Court alone to lay down the conditions upon which Legal Practitioner may practise.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

There exists here a European organisation known as the *European and African Trades Organisation* under the secretaryship of one Col. Turner. The express object of this organisation is to carry on a campaign of boycott of all that is Indian. Though a non-official Society, there are proofs pointing to the fact that it is countenanced by official departments. In its anti-Indian propaganda, carried on both from the platform, by press and pamphlets, it is boldly asserted that every European is an asset and that every Indian is a liability to the country and such like things. With a view to enlisting the sympathy of this organisation or of the white settler, official departmental returns have at times been published showing the number of Indians dislocated from the service and replaced by Europeans or Africans. From the appeal made by Lord Delamere, who is its President, it appears that the term of lease of this Society is about to expire for lack of funds. *Inter alia* the appeal runs as follows:—

"The question that you and all of us must consider is 'are we going to do our best to make use of the African material of the Colony with our own people or are we content to take the easier looking road and rely upon *Immigrants Alien* alike to ourselves and our ideals. . . . Asiatic immigrants are coming into this country every month, presumably because they are still able to find employment and the more we weaken on the question that I am asking you the greater will be the volume of this Immigration. . . . If we decide to gradually eliminate them from our activities we must watch Legislative proposals and press for the necessary remedies in Government policy and so forth. And to do the job properly we must have funds and an ample provision of funds for this organisation. . . . For the past few months almost the entire cost of this organisation has been borne by some ten individuals paying a heavy monthly levy. . . . We require at least 800 Banker's Orders of 5 each per month, or the equivalent to carry on the organisation. . . . If the organisation cannot get support during the next few weeks it will have to shut down altogether at the end of March. . . . Do look upon any subscription that you may give as an insurance, which I am sure it is. . . ."

The Organisation has not come to end as yet. Col. Turner is touring nowadays round several districts appealing for funds and to keep the spirit of the white settler revived. The propaganda is therefore still booming, but it may not take much time before a slump sets in again. A new current of opinion is manifesting itself. It is believed that the levy upon the settler is not justified by the results obtained. Whether this be true or otherwise, the spirit is mischievous and calculated to harm the Indian considerably. At a recent meeting, one white Colonist made a boast of the fact that his district was entirely clean of any Indian workmen, while it is not unusual to observe advertisements running in the local European press with the following wording or something to that effect:—*Wanted a Carpenter, Mason or Clerk, any nationality will do, except Indian.*"

All this propaganda necessitates a counter-organisation and better discipline in the ranks of the Indian community. Mrs. Naidu's visit to Kenya has saved a good deal and instilled a better spirit amongst the Indians.

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"THE FRONTIER ENQUIRY COMMITTEE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bray Committee's report dated the 9th October 1922 was published towards the close of the last month. The Government's dilatoriness over this publication is unfortunate. The N. W. F. Province was unnecessarily kept on tenter-hooks so long and, what seems worse, it has apparently to undergo a further unknown and unknowable period of anxiety and suspense till the Government is pleased to issue orders on this belated issue. All this perhaps would be venial, if it were a case of "der ayad, durust ayad," but seemingly it is just the reverse. Portentous rumours are rife that the Government is contemplating granting considerably less than recommended by the majority of the committee and this despite the fact that the majority includes all three English members and the sole Pathan member K. B. Abdur Rahim Khan. The Government could not conceive of having stauncher servants to safeguard its interests than the Hon'ble Mr. Denys Bray, the philosopher-Foreign Secretary—an erudite sage in spite of his tallness, the author of the learned Brahui grammar and erstwhile Examiner in Pashto, whose knowledge of the Frontier Pathan, Baloch and Brahui and all that pertains to them ethnically, linguistically, geographically and historically is second to none's," the Hon'ble Mr. Bolten the present popular cool-headed, considerate and sympathetic administrator of the Province who knows the Pathan and the Frontier as the result of life-long study and experience as thoroughly as is possible for a foreigner to know and K. B. Abdur Rahim Khan a loyalist of loyalists, indeed the superloyalist whose loyalty appears to be prompted by instinct rather than determined by reason and is not only personal but hereditary and ancestral. If the recommendations of even such faithful servants and well-wishers competent to give expert advice is not acceptable to the Government, it passes my comprehension what could be agreeable to it. It is popularly believed that in matters like the one under discussion the recommendations of members like the aforesaid are substantially such as Government is prepared to accept, and to reject them now would look like going back on its word as the result of an after-thought. The present aspirations of the Province, omitting the negligible infinitesimal minority and the recommendations of the majority report practically coincide. The recurring expenditure involved is estimated to be no more than Rs. 113162.

It is admitted that the Frontier inhabitants are assuredly not behind the rest of India in intelligence or capacity to manage their own affairs. Their aspirations for reforms are both intense and immense. They consider themselves and perhaps not erroneously, more entitled to and deserving of the reforms than the other Provinces, for their equal fitness in various respects and for the performance of the additional special duty of keeping watch and ward for the rest of India. The minimum, that can satisfy them for the present, will be, to employ the language of the majority report, nothing short of the essentials of the Reforms enjoyed elsewhere. No time should be lost in granting these by creating a Legislative Council with elective majority, member and minister, an adequate number of seats in the Assembly and the Council of State, improving the Judiciary, amending the Frontier Regulations and the Arms rules, introducing the elective system into Municipal Committees, District Boards etc. etc.

If, as rumour has it, an Advisory Council, the day for which, as the majority report aptly puts it, is past, is offered to the Province, in lieu of a live and vigorous Legislative Council, I am afraid this gift of a shadow and sham, more detrimental than beneficial, is sure to be thrown in a true Pathanic fashion on the giver's head creating an unpleasant and uncomfortable situation for the administration. It will be looked upon as a case of the mountain being in labour, Jove being afraid and it bringing forth a mouse. The entire Province, it is believed, will vigorously agitate and emphatically declare for re-amalgamation with the Punjab. This to my mind, will not be to the interest of the Pathans or of the rest of India and every endeavour should be made to prevent it. The only way to avoid seems to be to adopt the recommendations of the majority. Will H. E. Lord Reading rise to the occasion and do Justice so eagerly wished for by him.

If the Government does not go with the times, conditions may not improbably arise due to the lack of congeniality between the Pathan and the Panjabi and the great progress that Afghanistan has been of late rapidly making in every respect, which may conduce to the Pathans of this Province asserting the principle of self-determination and demanding to be united with the progressive Afghanistan which will be ready to receive them with open arms. If this contingency occurs a virile warlike race will be lost to the Empire, a race which is not only capable of serving it militarily but also politically as an intermediary between it and the Afghans and other central Asian races, if properly and suitably treated and reformed. Can the Empire bear this loss with equanimity? If so, let the Government be dilatory over the reforms. But I devoutly hope that things will not come to such a pass. The Government has lived and learnt much. It now needs to unlearn a great deal if it wants to live. Not only full reforms should be introduced into this Province, but I consider that the time has come that there should be another analogous Bray Committee for Beluchistan. Perhaps my calling figs figs, will not be approved of by our self-worshipping, self-pleasing, self-willed, self-opinionated, and self-consideringly Omniscient Government and it may say that it is teaching an eagle to fly. But, I, on my part, imagine the utterance of truth on the right occasion the discharge of duty and the expression of true loyalty, though I am not unaware of *"Veritas Odium Parit."* The truth is bitter and disagreeable and it wounds, yet it must be told. When choice lay between Plato and truth, the latter was chosen.

One word, and I have done. The Province is no believer in *"Umbra procorpore."* It wants the substance and not the shadow. Gift when long expected is sold not given. The patience of the Province is almost exhausted. It is not in a mood to wait any longer. The sands are running out. Speedy, correct, sympathetic decision may yet save the situation. May the Government be guided on the right path and not go astray is the earnest prayer.—Yours, etc.,

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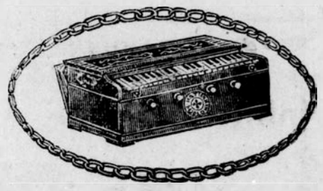

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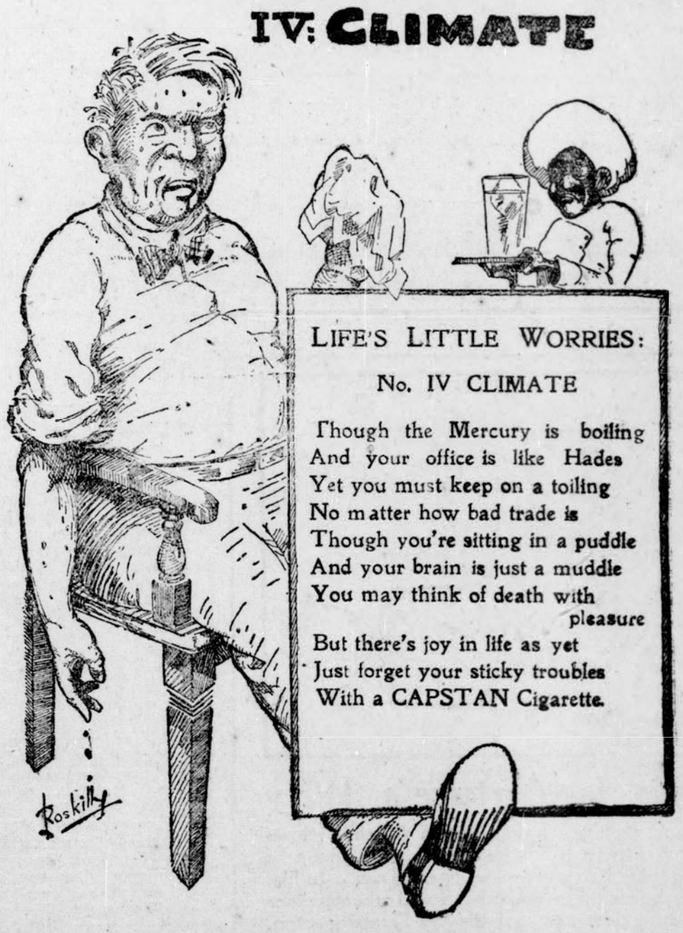

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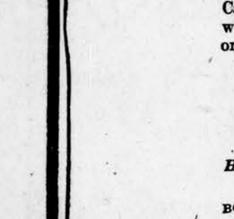

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